

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1922

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XIV, NO. 55

FRANCE REALIZES NEED OF ATTENDING GENOA CONFERENCE

French Business and Financial Circles Show Increasing Desire to Participate and Trust That America Will Also Attend

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday) — Whether America will attend the Genoa congress is a subject of some anxiety, for in spite of the apparent reluctance of the new government to attend, French opinion is clearly turning toward Genoa as furnishing a possible solution of European difficulties. Skepticism certainly still persists, and the conditions posed by Raymond Poincaré are generally supported, but nevertheless the belief is that France cannot afford to appear to be standing out of a European meeting, thus isolating herself.

Mr. Poincaré makes no announcement of his definite intentions, but all indications are that he will personally appear. With this increasing desire of France to participate, a desire which is particularly manifested in business and financial circles, there goes an increased regret respecting the American attitude.

Recent reports from America have been seriously noticed and freely commented upon. There is everywhere demonstrated the importance that France attaches to American opinion.

The resolution of Senator McCormick, the report of the Hoover Commission and the declared determination of President Harding not to appoint an active official representative at Genoa finally persuade France that this unfriendly movement, which is attributed to hostile propaganda, is directed against France.

The suggestions that France should be called upon to pay her debt to America or that America should exercise some manner financial pressure on the ground that France spends too much on her army and opposes reasonable settlements, are naturally perturbing, and are said to be based upon a misunderstanding of the situation in Europe. Strenuous protests against this attitude are raised in the press, and France is truly grieved.

A typical comment on the demand for a reduction of the army is that such criticism shows a desire to deal with effects rather than causes that should be dealt with. It is pleaded that France is not stamping an army for war. If she does, America, Germany does much more to France, and ultimately it is only the possibility of coercion which will secure these credits.

Moreover, America refused to guarantee French security. Quite frankly it is stated that the problem of international debts cannot be solved by this kind of reproach, and little can be done unless America takes her place at Genoa, prepared to discuss the whole question of international obligations.

It is still hoped that America, in her own interest, will help by credits to restore possible conditions in which a fresh policy may be safely adopted. There is no doubt now, first, that France herself wishes to be present at Genoa, and, second, that she is desirous of the presence of America.

Regret is expressed that the French propaganda service has suffered by the change of government, for what is described as a perfidious campaign is declared to be waged against France in pro-German journals, in cinemas and in tracts, while an immense army of Germanophiles are happy to exploit the misunderstandings which arose through the Washington Conference. There is an insistent call to the government to organize response to this dangerous volte face of American opinion, which has only now become evident to France.

Nature of Conference

Far-Reaching Effects on Trade Not Realized, It Is Thought

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Much disappointment is expressed here at the reported determination of the United States Administration to abstain from participation in the proposed Genoa conference. Among those specially interested in the outcome of this conference, particularly in establishment of the international corporation, it is felt that the practical and far-reaching nature of the conference along lines of trade development has not been fully realized in Washington.

The objects of the international corporation are to establish trading with Russia and other countries on a sound basis, and to bring influence to bear on these countries to balance their budgets, and thus remove the danger of widely fluctuating exchanges.

It is proposed that the Genoa conference will pass resolutions on the same lines on which the international corporation is proposed to be established outlining the conditions on which trading is possible. This will include the stipulation that no trading will be undertaken with any country which does not recognize the rights of private property owners and re-

sponsibility for national and municipal debts, along with the restoration of private property which has been seized by the government without providing compensation therefor.

In trading transactions, no currency will be accepted in payment unless it is of an established value. Where this is impossible, it will be necessary to provide a system of plain barter, which may be of a triangular form where direct barter is impossible.

The basis of the international corporation was initiated by Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, and threshed out between a group of French and English bankers and business men in Paris. It was later discussed at the Cannes conference. The original proposal that the corporation might issue its own currency has now been abandoned. In place thereof individual national corporations will be established in each country participating in the international corporation, and these will deal in the currency of their own country.

It is proposed that the larger nations shall form these individual national corporations with a capital of £4,000,000 each, while the international corporation as the central body located in London will have a capital of £2,000,000 representing 10 per cent of the capital held by the individual national corporations.

This central body will be composed of representatives from each country participating. Many possible representatives for this purpose are already located in London, England, in business and banking. This central body will be responsible for negotiating contracts with various countries in which the corporation is to operate, and will distribute these contracts among the various nations participating in a ratio approximately pro rata with their holdings in the parent body.

Advocates of this plan consider it is an immense advantage that the corporation should be of a private nature composed of business men, and that governments should have nothing to do with it. If a corporation consisting of various governments approached the Soviet Government, for instance, with its stipulations for trading as previously outlined, Moscow would immediately assert that its sovereignty was being infringed, but with a private corporation no question of sovereignty arises. Nor is there any compulsion in the matter, as no government need trade with the corporation unless it desires to. The international nature of the corporation, however, gives it an immense influence for the peace of the world. If only one or two countries participated in the corporation its influence would be great, but when all nations of Europe take part in it, and it refuses to trade with any country on account of its dishonest attitude, its influence must be enormous. Such a country would suffer economic isolation unless it remained.

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Conference Assailed

"We passed through one stage of hysteria, the League of Nations, two years ago," said Senator Johnson. He recalled how men "rushed up to us," and demanded to know "if we believed in putting a stop to war," declaring that the League of Nations would end all wars.

"And today men are rushing up in this same hysterical manner, asking us if we believe in disarmament, and suggesting that if we do, we should support the 'quadruple alliance' and other treaties evolved by the armament Conference. It is hysteria in international affairs that we have most to be wary of."

Senator Johnson launched into an attack upon the armament Conference, declaring that "secret diplomacy" characterized its sessions. "The President in opening this Conference," he said, "declared that 'old diplomacy' had been scrapped. If that Conference had continued in the open for one week, it would have adopted a program that would have settled all the world's problems at once. It would have accomplished what would be in direct accord with world peace."

Now it is proposed to handle the liquidation of the foreign debt in much the same sort of secrecy, he said.

Mr. Johnson warned Congress "to be faithful of its trusteeship to the people" and not to permit the handling of the \$11,000,000,000 debt to "pass into the hands of five men with unlimited power to do pretty much as they please with it."

"I don't understand the necessity of this legislation at this time. I don't understand because of the authority plainly stated in the Liberty loan acts covering the form of obligation and the provisions specifically named in the obligations themselves. We should not pass any legislation of this nature at this time, and particularly not legislation in advance."

British Debt Taken Up

Senator Johnson then charged that this nation was paying Great Britain interest on a war debt while at the same time waiving interest due this nation on a war debt owed us by Great Britain.

"At this very time that our allies are defaulting in payment of interest on war loans made them by this nation, one of them has charged us interest on a war debt," he said.

"That nation is Great Britain. At this time, while Great Britain is defaulting payment of interest on her debt to us, we are paying her interest on a smaller debt. This debt was incurred for the transportation of our troops by Great Britain across the Atlantic and English Channel in British ships. We are glad to meet this obligation. But this sum, within a year, amounts to a very large sum."

"It cannot be said that the United States has acted as a 'Shylock nation' regarding these loans. I agree that we should not be a 'Shylock nation' and a cruel, inhuman creditor, but I am unable to see how we can be so lax in the handling of the money we took from our people."

Denouncing the powers given the commission, Mr. Johnson said:

"If this measure is passed, this body surrenders its last prerogatives. We are tossing away our last vestige of control over the money wrung from the hands of our people. If this bill

SENATORS ATTACK DEBT COMMISSION

Authority Granted Secretary of the Treasury Under Plan for Handling Foreign Obligations Is Assailed by Hiram Johnson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Unusual opposition to the Administration's plan to permit the handling of the \$11,000,000,000 allied debt owed to the United States to pass into the hands of a commission of five members, headed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in whom would be lodged almost unlimited authority, developed in the Senate yesterday during consideration of the foreign debt refunding bill.

Under an amendment offered by Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, which will find strong support among Progressive Republicans as well as Democrats, no agreements entered into by the United States for liquidation of any part of the gigantic debt would become effective unless approved by Congress.

Senator Johnson and Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democratic member of the Finance Committee, both attacked the bestowal of so much power on the proposed commission. Mr. Simmons demanded that the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury also be limited so as to prevent him from granting extensions of time on interest payments.

Opposition to the bill prevented Administration leaders from pressing it to a final vote, which may be delayed until tomorrow. Because of the objections of Senator Simmons and others, Porter J. McCumber, chairman of the Finance Committee, voluntarily offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that no less than 4½ per cent interest shall accrue from all obligations under the bill in exchange for existing demand obligations.

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British Desires the Pact

On the ground that an isolated France would be a danger to Europe, it would be deplored as much by the Germans as by the British people. If the good relations between the former allies, England and France, did not continue, British official circles hold the view that the conclusion of an Anglo-French pact of the type outlined by Mr. Lloyd George would not be to the disadvantage of Republican Germany, but would rather strengthen its hands against the imperialist reactionaries, who have most to lose by the conclusion of the pact, and whose activities constitute what justification there is for French fears.

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"We passed through one stage of hysteria, the League of Nations, two

country. They have to consider only what is the best interest of China. The opportunity to act in accordance with that purpose is now open, settling the dispute on what would be a practical sensible basis, the circumstances being considered. It might not be an ideal settlement in accordance with abstract justice, but the point is made that if it is not settled now on such terms as can be obtained, it would shock the sensibilities of the world.

The 21 demands, among the questions which the Chinese want to have brought up for settlement, have been held in abeyance pending a decision in regard to Shantung, since there are different groups embraced within this list which are related to Shantung and the basis on which it is adjusted will affect them.

There is every reason to hope for an early statement in regard to Shantung, was as far as officials would go last night in discussing the prospects for an early agreement.

China Aided by Publicity

D. Sze, in Statement, Tells Good Conference Has Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Whatever else the Washington Conference has accomplished, lasting benefits are bound to result from the degree of publicity which the gathering of the powers has given to the problems of China and the relations of that country to the general situation in the Far East, Dr. Alfred Sze, leader of the Chinese delegation, declared in a public statement last night.

Dr. Sze expressed the belief that the Conference has made easier the paths of diplomacy in the future through the enlightenment of public opinion.

"None of us," he said, "have anything to fear when the people of all countries finally learn the facts and get the facts straight in their minds."

The statement of Dr. Sze was, in part, as follows:

"Since the Conference on Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems is drawing to a close I desire to express my appreciation of one phase of the work of the Conference that I consider to be of great potential benefit to all nations, but especially to the Republic of China and the United States of America.

Knowledge of America

"Now something about the benefit in general education that has resulted from this great bulk of continuous publicity; before this Conference opened, there were comparatively few people in either China or the United States who really knew a great deal about their respective countries. I have been told that at the time the Conference opened the number of people in America who possessed a real insight into conditions in the Far East was so small that they could easily have gathered into one small room. The same condition existed in China in respect to America, although we have really had an advantage over you because our students have been coming over here for their education for more than a quarter of a century.

"Now it would be an ignorant man or woman indeed in either China or America who did not know something about the political and economic situation in the Far East and the effect of these conditions upon the nations of the Western Hemisphere and upon the nations of Europe. Our respective peoples have also learned a great deal about geography and I am sure that henceforth China will mean more to the American people than a yellow spot on the map, and in China we have learned that America is much greater than San Francisco and New York City, our two previous chief points of contact.

"Many Americans have expressed to me their surprise at learning that China covers a space of territory sixteen times larger than continental United States, and that the Chinese language is read and understood over a greater stretch of territory and by more people than any other language or commerce all over the world.

Education by Newspapers

"The potential benefit of this great campaign of education which has come out of the Conference is beyond calculation. Both China and America have benefited immeasurably by this publicity. It has been a lesson in democracy that is certain to be of lasting good in the relations of all nations. It has resulted in making the problems of diplomacy the problems of the ordinary newspaper reader and not the problem of a few select individuals, as has been the case in the past.

"None of us have anything to fear when the people of all countries finally learn the facts and get the facts straight in their minds. When that time comes nations will get on better together, for they will be able to settle their differences as sensible individuals settle their differences, on a basis of justice to the rights of the parties concerned and the general good.

"I believe there is a Western proverb to the effect that a man may be robbed of everything except his education. If we broaden this proverb to include the general education that has come out of the Washington Conference we must admit that the people of America and China and of all other countries have obtained an education regarding certain world problems, and in the future no government will ever be able to rob its people of the educations which they have obtained from their newspapers."

POST OFFICE REESTABLISHED
GALION, Ohio—By special order of President Harding, the village of Iberia, Morrow County, today has a post office of its own. The office was discontinued in 1919, but has been re-established on orders from the President "in recognition of the place where he attended college."

ATTEMPT TO INCITE RISING IS CHARGED

Mexican Revolution Is Object of Certain American Interests, Texas Representative Says—Recognition Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charging that American interests are endeavoring to foment a revolution in Mexico, Tom Connally (D.), Representative from Texas, offered a resolution in the House yesterday calling for an investigation by the Foreign Affairs Committee into the activities of certain organizations in the affairs of that country.

Mr. Connally singled out the "National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico," certain American oil interests with which it is associated, and the "Association of American Owners of Land in Mexico," as the organizations which are alleged to be sending out propaganda for the purpose of discrediting the government of President Alvaro Obregon, and to prevent its recognition by the United States. He charges in his resolution that two associations are the agents of American oil interests, which are endeavoring, among other things, to accomplish the abrogation of portions of the Mexican Constitution of 1917, over which the United States and Mexico are in dispute as to the construction that should be applied to the matter of the Mexican oil tax.

Mr. Connally is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, a staunch supporter of the Obregon Government, and intends to press for a thorough investigation of the activities of the oil group, whose offices are alleged to be at 32 Broadway, New York City.

"It has long been my belief that the Mexican Government headed by President Obregon should be given recognition by the Government of the United States," declared Mr. Connally. "Since its inauguration on December 1, 1921, internal order seems to have been reasonably maintained and the rights of foreigners have been respected."

"Much of the unsatisfactory character of relations between the United States and Mexico can be traced to the unofficial acts of individuals and corporations interested in Mexico. Such conduct should not be tolerated by the Government of the United States. I want particularly to inquire into the charges that the interests have been engaged in an effort to incite a revolution in Mexico," declared Mr. Connally.

HOW WASHINGTON CONFERENCE MAY AFFECT CHINESE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England—"China and the Washington Conference" was the title of Bertrand Russell's third and concluding lecture on Far Eastern problems delivered under the auspices of the Women's International League, in the Milton Hall, Manchester.

Mr. Russell began by saying that in his two previous lectures he had called a good deal of attention to Japan's mistaken policy in regard to China, but to leave the matter there would be to treat Japan unfairly, for there was something to be said for Japan.

In effect the action will provide the free textbooks originally selected by Mr. Mortensen from lists recommended by teachers. A clause in the textbook law exempts "supplementary" texts from the provision requiring the filing of books with the state superintendent of public instruction before a given date. The purchase now authorized is limited to 95 cents per capita in elementary schools and \$1.65 in high schools.

MEXICAN RAILROAD WILL ELECTRIFY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The first electric railway in Mexico, other than city street-car lines, is to be established immediately, according to the "Diario Oficial," which notes that the Mexican Railway Company has signed contracts for the electrification of its line, now operated by steam between Mexico City and Veracruz, a distance of about 250 miles. The power will be furnished from a plant at Tuxpan, where water power is abundant.

The first service is to be established on the division between Orizaba, center of the cotton milling industry of Mexico, and Esperanza, just outside Veracruz, for the movement of freight. This is the nearest section of the railroad to the source of the power and will be first connected with the hydroelectric plant at Tuxpan. Work has been commenced on the installation of the trolley system, and it is understood that the electrically-driven freight trains will be in operation by the middle of February. Passenger train service is to be installed later.

FERTILIZER INQUIRY ASKED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Investigation by the Senate of the activities of persons, associations, corporations and combinations commonly known as the fertilizer and water power trusts" alleged to be attempting to prevent lease by the government of the Muscle Shoals project, is provided in a resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Harris of Georgia. Mr. Harris said he would ask for consideration of the resolution probably before the end of the week.

peatedly put herself in the wrong in China, it was still possible for her to win both China and the respect of America, but she would have to change her policy and adopt a more democratic constitution. She would also have to give up Shantung and all of Manchuria except Port Arthur. It would be continued, continued Mr. Russell, for China to get back Manchuria and Shantung, and to be left alone to work out her own salvation, but there seemed little chance of that, for the four powers had in effect agreed to exploit China together instead of separately, and America would control the consortium of bankers and would set to work to convert the Chinese into muscular Christians for the ultimate profit of the financiers. Sooner or later, however, China would awaken, and he could not, therefore, see any hope of a stable world in the decisions of the Washington Conference. International peace might conceivably be secured under the present economic system by a combination of the strong to destroy the weak, but it could only destroy the freedom of small peoples. Only under International Socialism, he concluded, could both peace and freedom be won.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A complete basis on which to establish the plan for the development of the port of New York, without the necessity for a prolonged partisan fight between adherents of the plan of the Port Authority, and those of the Board of Estimate of the City of New York, has been made public by the Committee on Nonpartisan Facts, of which Herman A. Metz, former Comptroller of the City, is chairman. Thirty-five points in common between the two plans are explained "to help the legislatures of both states and the citizens of the 105 municipalities, which make up the port of New York, see how much more reason there is for cooperation and action than controversy."

According to the statement, both plans declare that present conditions are not only costly and confusing, but menace the future prosperity of New York City, unless present conditions are corrected; that the port of New York and New York City in particular will be progressively shunned by world commerce, which seeks the utmost efficiency at port terminals; that the present intolerable conditions are remediable; and that the most desirable remedies will involve the cooperation of the 105 municipalities, as well as two states and the federal government, which have jurisdiction over different parts of the port of New York.

Other points of agreement are, that the port problem is primarily a railroad problem, and cannot be solved without proper arrangements for quick and easy handling of rail cars and cargoes; that several different plans might be devised to solve the engineering and mechanical difficulties; and that the superiority of any one plan depends upon debatable questions, such as the order in which the steps should be taken, time required to complete, methods of financing, ease with which cooperation can be secured from railroads and steamship lines, and extent of voters' consent and support.

Both plans show that for either the Port Authority or the Board of Estimate to work without the other's hearty cooperation would be less effective and less speedy, and that Article 6 of the treaty which gives the Port Authority its powers, specifically prevents it from having any "purview or power over any municipal project or property or any municipality within the district except with its consent." It will take many years for the completion of either plan, it is said, but there are a number of easy steps which would afford immediate relief, according to both plans, such as consolidation of car floats, lighterage services and unit terminals, such steps to be taken to make it easier to go forward with a comprehensive plan.

Both plans agree that the west side of Manhattan will naturally and most economically be reserved for great passenger liners and so-called fast freight; that to accommodate passenger and fast freight services on Manhattan's west-side piers requires long piers, which means that piers be either extended or maintained at their present length rather than reduced, as is threatened by order of the War Department; and that all other freight than fast freight, and such so-called slow freight as originates in or is destined for the consumption of the lower Manhattan district, should not be allowed to enter Manhattan and should be earlier diverted and routed to Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, Staten Island and upper eastern Manhattan water fronts.

Both plans for belt lines and the utilization of existing facilities are identical in many respects, providing for an outer belt line in New Jersey, almost identical from Central Railroad of New Jersey line northward; three belt lines in Brooklyn almost identical; connection between these lines, but by different tunnels; identical lines around Jamaica Bay, the Brooklyn waterfront, in Bronx East River, and around Flushing Bay; classification yards before traffic reaches Brooklyn congestion; use of the city's present and projected Staten Island improvement; and classification yards north of present congestion for both New York Central and New Haven freight. Both plans also deflect the greater part of the Central freight from the west side to lower Bronx, upper east Manhattan, Long Island and Staten Island, as well as direct distribution of New Haven freight by rail to all parts of the city.

Both plans for Manhattan lend themselves to ready adaptation to either plan for the rest of the port, require and make possible the reorganization and systematizing of trucking within congested districts, insist that they will not only solve difficulties and cut present costs but will also finance themselves out of earnings, and promise profits to the consumer in the form of cheaper foods and cheaper products made possible by lower transportation costs. Both promise increased profits to the railroads and steamship companies by insuring a greater volume of business, lower costs of operation and release of vast capital now tied up in

NEW YORK PORT PLANS COMPARED

Nonpartisan Committee Points Out Need for Hearty Cooperation Between Port Authority and Board of Estimate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A complete basis on which to establish the plan for the development of the port of New York, without the necessity for a prolonged partisan fight between adherents of the plan of the Port Authority, and those of the Board of Estimate of the City of New York, has been made public by the Committee on Nonpartisan Facts, of which Herman A. Metz, former Comptroller of the City, is chairman. Thirty-five points in common between the two plans are explained "to help the legislatures of both states and the citizens of the 105 municipalities, which make up the port of New York, see how much more reason there is for cooperation and action than controversy."

According to the statement, both plans declare that present conditions are not only costly and confusing, but menace the future prosperity of New York City, unless present conditions are corrected; that the port of New York and New York City in particular will be progressively shunned by world commerce, which seeks the utmost efficiency at port terminals; that the present intolerable conditions are remediable; and that the most desirable remedies will involve the cooperation of the 105 municipalities, as well as two states and the federal government, which have jurisdiction over different parts of the port of New York.

Other points of agreement are, that the port problem is primarily a railroad problem, and cannot be solved without proper arrangements for quick and easy handling of rail cars and cargoes; that several different plans might be devised to solve the engineering and mechanical difficulties; and that the superiority of any one plan depends upon debatable questions, such as the order in which the steps should be taken, time required to complete, methods of financing, ease with which cooperation can be secured from railroads and steamship lines, and extent of voters' consent and support.

Both plans show that for either the Port Authority or the Board of Estimate to work without the other's hearty cooperation would be less effective and less speedy, and that Article 6 of the treaty which gives the Port Authority its powers, specifically prevents it from having any "purview or power over any municipal project or property or any municipality within the district except with its consent."

Both plans agree that the west side of Manhattan will naturally and most economically be reserved for great passenger liners and so-called fast freight; that to accommodate passenger and fast freight services on Manhattan's west-side piers requires long piers, which means that piers be either extended or maintained at their present length rather than reduced, as is threatened by order of the War Department; and that all other freight than fast freight, and such so-called slow freight as originates in or is destined for the consumption of the lower Manhattan district, should not be allowed to enter Manhattan and should be earlier diverted and routed to Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, Staten Island and upper eastern Manhattan water fronts.

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duplicated shore and yard properties, and to owners of real estate by developing heretofore undeveloped areas by releasing for manufacturing and shipping purposes areas now used or affected by railroad occupation, and by increasing the port's business, also reduced taxes by insuring increased revenues from taxes on port improvements. And both insist that successful prosecution of them and fundamental promotion of New York's prosperity require that the property owners, taxpayers, business agents and voters of Greater New York shall become port-minded, shall understand port problems and shall see the profits certain to result from early solution of those problems.

CALIFORNIA MINT OF 1850 WILL BE RAZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—One of the last strongholds of the golden days of California will pass away this year, when the old sub-treasury building is razed. This structure was erected in 1850, under the authority of Congress, for use as an assay office during the gold rush days; was remodeled in 1853 into a mint, and, in 1867, was converted into a sub-treasury. The old structure was identified for 71 years with the growth of the west, and still retains many relics of the American Eldorado. Among the many historic events which transpired, or at least had their origin, within its walls, was the shipment, in August, 1852, of \$20,000,000 in gold to the sub-treasury in New York. According to Thomas P. Burns, who was cashier of the sub-treasury for 30 years, this is the largest shipment of coin ever made at one time. It was carried in a special train of five cars, guarded by 50 armed deputies.

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ARBITRATION RULE CHANGES SOUGHT

Legal Profession in New York State Aim to Make Their Own Efforts Really Count as an Instrument of Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Now that the State Court of Appeals has upheld the constitutionality of the arbitration law, holding that contracts to arbitrate are valid and enforceable, and that the right of trial by jury is waived by making such a contract



Micky Fitzgerald

Micky Fitzgerald is a charming Irishman who stands six feet high when he straightens his back at the end of his day's work. His constant companion through 55 years has been his spade. His eyes are as blue as the sea and his expression is such as is only to be found in the countenances of those who have lived in gardens from choice.

His earliest recollections are of flower-starred fields where he lay on his mother's shawl under the shadow of an earthen fence while the laborers toiled and his mother, with a bright red handkerchief around her head, bobbed about like a buttercup. The farmers' verdict was that "Mayne" (diminutive of Mary) "works like a bee. She's as good as three women."

When it was haymaking time, meadow-sweet tangled itself among Micky's fingers, while foxgloves and dog-roses nodded to him from the top of the fence, and as the sun rose higher or sank lower the glorious hills of West Kerry kept constantly revealing themselves in new and matchless colors.

After the first few seasons the child began to do his bit, working beside his mother. "The woman of the house" reminded Micky in after years, "used to give us butter-milk with the spuds in them times and bein' made out o' the pure creme it was stin' an' drinkin'."

Mayne was a clever little woman and she decided early about her son's future. He was to take up the gentler side of agriculture and work for the quality in kitchen gardens and flower gardens among the posies that he adored. Therefore, with that end in view, she kept her ears open.

Micky had left the gossoon stage behind and was beginning to be quite expert with his spade when his mother heard casually a bit of gossip that seemed literally to wing her feet. She was fetching a can of buttermilk from a neighbor's farm when a woman happened to remark that she heard "they were goin' to keep another bye at the big house above, mostly to help the missus in the garden." Mayne flew home, snatched her great woolen shawl tightly around her head and shoulders, and set forth to canvass shamelessly for this plum of office. Her woman's instinct guided her accurately to make her first call upon the woman who kept the gate-ledge. Mayne was slightly acquainted with her through "passin' the time o' day" on the road every Sunday morning.

The spud along the road, not slackening speed until she approached the gate, which she entered with a show of graceful, almost indifferent leisure. "God save ye, ma'am! 'Tis a grand warren day entirely."

"Save ye kindly!" answered the hostess, "tis this faith, a fine warren evenin', God bless it."

Mrs. Mahony was not sure of the identity of her caller, nor how long she was likely to remain. Just at the moment there was a brood of young ducklings outside the back door clamoring for attention, not to mention a couple of matters to be seen to for the lady "above." It was not exactly an opportune moment to receive a caller, but she was a courteous woman and not for untold wealth would she have transgressed against her usage. The essential thing for the moment was to keep up the flow of small talk. Mrs. Fitzgerald was invited to enter and "take a seat."

The ordinary topics—weather, crops, the children in Ameriky, and the hens and ducks all having been well thin, Mrs. Fitzgerald hazarded a tentative inquiry concerning the well-being of the "quality above."

Here Mrs. Mahony shrewdly scented business. Here was a chance of relief! For it had been evident for some time that Mayne's business was something more than a mere society call.

"They are fine, sure, thank God, but the missus has been searching for a by to clean up the garden."

"Gorr sake!" answered Mayne, "and isn't a quare thing that she wouldn't leave the like o' that for the Master. Wouldn't it be better for the missus to sit in her parlor an' be playin' the panna, an' makin' crochty work?"

"I'm tellin' ye the thruth, Mrs. Fitzgerald; the missus, (the Lord becumher and barrum) is cracked out about flowers. Tell me, agra, haven't ye a fine ship of a bye yerself? It's that that 'd be the grand opportunity an' insight for any bye. An alay place and the diet! 'Tis here they gets lashins and lavins till they're tired o' the sight o' it. And the missus an' the master never interfarin'. If I was you, I'd go up this minute and speake, before another gets inside first. Lishen, alanna, I'll put on me shawl an' go wid ye to the very hall door."

And before the secretly delighted Mayne could pretend to protest, the shawl was whisked from its peg and the two were breasting the rather hilly drive to the big house.

Mrs. Mahony was accustomed to the grandeur and the pretty surroundings of the place, but she could give any grown parliamentarian 10 yards in 100 at swimming, so she was elected speaker and given a stool in the chimney-corner to sit on and the poker as a badge of office.

The art critic was a bit apt to preach at times, and he was on the verge now. He took art seriously, he thought you had to when you criticized it and he was never convinced when the others told him he was

mously, but she appraised angry eyes with blandishments and with an extra supply of corn.

She had barely said the last good-night to the ducklings, when Mayne reappeared, flushed with triumph, and bubbling over with gratitude.

"May Heaven be your bed, Mrs. Mahony, an' may the chance come my way of doin' ye a good turn. Glory, but that's the lady above! She gave me cake and cake and while I was dunit she axed me about me bye, and he's to comon to work tomorrow. Axin' yer pardon, I think I'll be makin' the road, an' many's the blessin' I'll be givin' ye, agra. I'll be seein' ye agin soon."

Describing her exciting experience to Micky, later that evening, she said, "The light was tuk out o' me eyes when I see the flowers, and I nearly dropped out o' me shanding when the missus said she had ye hired. Praises be to God!"

And so Micky entered into Eden.

He lived and worked among the flowers he loved and the years have not dimmed the glory.

"Flowers, av coarse, I likes em besht altho' I never made a hand o' the

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Inquiring for the "quality above"

names, bein' no scholard. But I knows a share about the pays and baynes an' th' sparrergrass, an' we does have grand inyens entirely. The red flowers does be the most showy, the peoney roses and the rosydoldindrums; but for all, the hydralumens takes a lot o' batin'. I knows how to get 'em rale blue; the missus larn't me."

THE YULE LOG PARLIAMENT

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

The fireside parliament usually met sometime about Christmas. There were holidays for one thing, that provided the time, there was good skiing snow for another, and that provided the occasion. So this particular evening there was a stack of skis on the terrace, a huge pile of gloves, caps and scarves steamed beside the radiators in the hall and all approaches to the sitting room fire were blocked by a party vociferous and rosy-checked, breeched and sweatered for winter sports and clamorous for the "orders of the day."

The trip had been across country to some wooded hills, the snow was fresh and the going hard, and everyone was shamelessly ready to take the softest chairs and to do anything short of actual impoliteness rather than vacate them till the supper bell rang.

It seems odd but unavoidable that a mixed company will sooner or later get on to the topic of the movies, especially when the arts are represented, and if there is any reason for it must be set down to fury and disappointment at seeing a fine artistic medium applied to nothing better than Christmas cards so to speak.

There were extenuating circumstances in this case however, in fact a positive thrill, because for the first time in its history the fireside parliament included a live moving picture actor in its galaxy of talent.

To be sure he had seen the error of his ways and was running an innocent publicity department for an oblivious government, but there was no denying he was the real thing, with a long list of heroes and villains to his credit and an acquaintance with the stars in their courses.

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The art critic was a bit apt to preach at times, and he was on the verge now. He took art seriously, he thought you had to when you criticized it and he was never convinced when the others told him he was

entirely mistaken. The burden of his song this time was that it didn't seem to matter what the producers aimed at, they never get within a million miles of their objective. If it was spectacle they were after, they rioted in it till it smothered all action and everything else. If it dealt with primitive and extraordinary conditions, desert islands or arctic regions, I don't dare to treat them except in a totally false and ultra conventional way, although he admitted that this wasn't entirely the producer's fault.

The general result was "tosh" in every department and the appalling part of it was that the precious public was so vitiated by it that they didn't recognize a good thing now when they saw it. The art critic dried up rather suddenly and the speaker was distinctly heard to ask the movie actor what "vitiated" meant, so that the peroration was lost in laughter.

"They don't want good scenarios," the poet broke in, unable to keep silence another minute. "I've sent them lots and they all come back; they were good too because I made some of them into stories and sold them." A back bencher was heard to murmur, "Perhaps there was too much molasses in them," but he didn't get very far; the speaker prodded him with the poker and he subsided.

Then the movie actor spoke and anyone who knows the first line of the second book of Virgil will realize the silence that fell upon the house: Conticere omnes intenti qua ora tenebat;

because he was the only member present with any inside knowledge of the subject. "Screen acting is neither fun, fame nor anything else and I think there is seldom any great result. Every scrap of action that happens in a certain place for instance is taken at one time, perhaps a bit at the beginning of the play, a bit in the middle and a bit at the end. Often you haven't the plot straight in your head even. You may sit around in the studio, ready made up, with nothing to do for days on end waiting for a three-minute scene to be taken and you can imagine how much acting there is in you when your turn comes. It's mince pie, that's what it is, mince pie, and you're the mince pie going through the machine." The house cheered, it was hungry and other pictures rose up before it than blighted histrionic hopes, but at least they understood why he had turned civil servant.

The dancer hadn't been heard yet;

she had occasionally danced in front of the camera and she was enthusiastic through and through. "I tell you what I'm going to do, I've never written scenarios before like the poet but I'm going to tomorrow. I've thought it all out while you've been talking, I'm going to call it 'The Real Thing.' It's going to open with three or four 'how it isn't' scenes. An arctic one when the lost, stolen or strayed one wears evening dresses in an igloo, and long skirts on the trail, and the dauntless hero shivers in a tent outside rather than share a corner of it.

"Then I'll jump to an artist's studio where the heroic headliners herself pose for a famous painter who is discovered on the top of a ladder in a velvet jacket and hero collar, splashing away at an enormous decoration with the model posing immediately beneath him. When I've had a few of them, including a South Sea desert island one, I'm going to write a scenario, 'As it really is,' bringing in all the absurd situations and making them natural."

The house was very near enthusiasm by this time and such a flood of contributions poured out that the speaker had a busy time and her badge of office had to be straightened out before the sitting could proceed. Only the art critic was unimpressed.

"You wouldn't put it over; the average audience would take your sarcasm for truth and your truth for wicked exaggeration, because it would be outside his experience. I believe that the only way to get anywhere now after bad education is by good education. Philanthropists must begin to produce for the enlightened in the Little Theater way and make them just as artistic and true as they can. They would very soon pay modestly, at any rate in the big cities, where there is enough art to patronize them. Gradually the standard would improve and if it did take some time to educate the man in the movie street, the enlightened would have something to go to see and we should have the same situation as happened on the legitimate stage when dramatists began writing plays of ideas instead of plays of incident merely."

"Supper's ready"—the hostess was standing up, and every one followed her example—"so let's put a resolution in the form of an advertisement:

"Wanted—A man of art and substance who will devote them both to the rescue of the movies from the slough of the street and place them upon the highroad of truth by the production of plays of power and probability."

"Too many P's," growled the critic. Carried unanimously.

Santa Barbara Adobes

One old picturesque Spanish adobe of Santa Barbara is to be restored just as it used to be in the days of the Spaniards; this is the de la Guerra mansion on the street of its name which is in the very heart of the city.

La Casa de la Guerra was erected by Don José de la Guerra y Noriega in 1818.

This edifice is to be surrounded by a new group of adobes of the early Spanish type so arranged, along with an alteration of the de la Guerra mansion on its historic position, as to reproduce an old winding lane such as predominate in Spanish cities and such as were formerly seen in Santa Barbara. The plan is for a pedestrian thoroughfare to extend for several blocks through new and old buildings, which will contain offices and studios

as well as a public service at the same time.

Patricia perhaps doesn't count in actual debate; she was still at school even in a humble part of it—and movies were still movies to her, but when summer came round, she could give any grown parliamentarian 10 yards in 100 at swimming, so she was elected speaker and given a stool in the chimney-corner to sit on and the poker as a badge of office.

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preach at times, and he was on the verge now. He took art seriously, he thought you had to when you criticized it and he was never convinced when the others told him he was

only by the old cities of the Mediterranean coasts. Provision has also been made for shops and for an Old World restaurant of Spanish architecture.

In short, the aim seems to be to bring back its ancient appearance and artistic beauty when Casa de Aguirre,

with its exquisite round-arched entrance to its lovely patio, stood opposite the present chamber of commerce building and where its builder, Don José Antonio Aguirre, brought his bride, María, daughter of José Estudillo of San Diego in 1842, and when the other adobe mansions, such as the Arrellanes, the Covarrubias, the Carrillo and the Orefia were the scene of gay hospitality, fêtes, balls, and family gatherings.

Most of these early structures were the result of Indian labor, under the guidance of the Spaniards, and very well built they are too, with walls several feet thick causing the small-paneled windows to have deep embrasures, so that not much sunlight got into the old houses; but into some of them inserted to give a grand view of sweeping mountain scenery like a panorama, while artists have had skyights put in the slanting roofs of their quaint abodes which else were so dark.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS OF A POET

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

The other day I went to see a poet friend of mine.

"I've just refurbished my apartment," he remarked as I came in. "The furnishings still seem a little queer to me, but others rather like them. Take a look around. They may need some explaining."

I gazed a moment at his attractive hangings, rich rugs, and delightful etchings on the walls. They were in the best of taste, harmonious and cozy.

"Very good," I observed critically.

"But I fail to see the queerness."

"But my dear fellow, what you fail to see is that you are standing in the middle of 'The Sea of Azot.'

"Indeed?" I was used to the odd remarks of the man.

"Why certainly, and the color of the paint, on the ceiling is 'The Sunset Glow,' and my curtains are 'Clouds at Dawn,' if you know it."

Light dawned upon me, and I grinned at him. This man had been writing poems for two years, in order to furnish his apartment to suit his taste, and at last he had done it.

"Now that you understand," went on the poet, "I may as well tell you that I've had my shoes resoled with 'Gold,' and shined with 'Morning Sun.' That last poem brought just about enough cash to give me a good shoeshine! . . . It is pleasant for me to stand here and see my poems turned into such strange things. I bought that etching over the mantel with a poem called 'The Etcher.' I wonder whether or not you read it. But the remarkable thing about my plan was this: I generally write about nature, and when I translate the resulting money into things, I never get what I expect. Here you see 'The Bank of the Stream' turned into a couch, and 'Moss' is the footstool you have at your feet. The rug next to 'The Sea of Azot' is 'Lake Placid'—not at all according to geography! Wait a minute and I'll call The Elephant."

He made a whistling noise with his lips, and in strolled a tiny white angora kitten. My friend took a dish

from the mantel and put it down for the kitten to drink out of.

"What do you feed her?" I asked, getting used to the oddness of things.

"'Icicles,'" replied the poet. "And I myself live very nicely upon 'Marsh Grass and Rain Water.' It's a good meal for anyone. Pretty soon I shall have to change to 'Hickory Bark' as the supply of 'Marsh Grass' is getting low."

Poets have great fun buying things. I myself am tempted to follow my friend's example, and furnish a house with strange things—hang 'Seaweed' in the windows and light the place with 'Fireflies.' It could all be done. When it has been done I shall invite him in to see me, and shall call in to him my best-loved purchase, a great St. Bernard dog, bearing the honorable name of 'The Cricket.' And I shall have to feed him on 'Honey,' because that at least is already in my possession in a form in which he could use it. This is far better than 'Icicles,' at any rate. It would also be good to have a 'Flower-Garden' in the middle of my floor. The possibilities are without end, and in time I hope to run my friend a close second with the decorations and furnishings of my own rooms. But when he sees them! I'll have to make him guess what's what, since he knows my work, and also knows the manner in which a poet buys."

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EDUCATION BUREAU BILL IS DEFENDED

Each State May Decline Federal Aid Under Towner-Sterling Bill, It Is Said, and Use Money With Only Slight Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK. New York—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's recent discussion of the undesirability of imposing by federal action anything in the nature of uniformity upon education in the states has aroused the proponents of the Towner-Sterling bill to its defense. Although Dr. Butler did not mention the bill, its friends consider his attack upon the danger of educational bureaucracy as a criticism of the measure. Howard W. Nudd, director of the Public Education Association, says that the only possible explanation of such opposition was that Dr. Butler did not fully understand the proposals. Mr. Nudd says that Dr. Butler has made a "splendid case against an awe-inspiring strawman, and has delivered admirable quixotic thrusts at menacing windmills, but his force has been wasted in combating a phantom evil."

States Retain Power

The Sterling-Towner bill, according to Mr. Nudd, provides that "all the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this act and accepted by a state, shall be organized, supervised and administered exclusively by the legally constituted state and local education authorities of said state, and the Secretary of Education shall exercise no authority in relation thereto; and this act shall not be construed to imply federal control of education within the states, nor impair the freedom of the states in the conduct and management of their respective school systems."

"The states," says Mr. Nudd, "can accept or reject any aid proffered by the federal government, but having accepted that, they have full control of the expenditures, provided that they are used for the specific things for which the funds are granted."

"What are the specific things? They comprise: the removal of illiteracy, Americanization, physical education, including health education and sanitation; the training of public school-teachers, and the equalization of educational opportunities in the states. Dr. Butler says:

"The major part of any appropriation that may be made will certainly be swallowed up in meeting the cost of doing ill that which should not be done at all."

Educational Defects

"Does he mean to assert that such essentials of national safety and integrity are not matters of national concern, even to the extent of encouraging the states to accept financial assistance for carrying out, exclusively under their own organization, supervision and administration, the facilities in their respective school systems, essential to achieving these ends?"

"Is it a waste for the federal government to offer \$7,500,000 to the states, on the foregoing conditions, in a land where over 5,000,000 persons 10 years of age and over cannot read or write any language, and over 3,000,000 cannot read or write the basic language of the country?"

"Is it a waste to offer \$50,000,000 in aid for the training of public school-teachers in a land where 300,000 out of the 700,000 public teachers have no professional training whatever; in which 200,000 have less than a high school education, and 30,000 have no education beyond the eighth grade?"

"Is it a waste to offer \$50,000,000 in federal aid for equalizing educational opportunities in the states, when it is well known that the greatest need for improvement in education is found where there is least taxable wealth?"

Only Three Conditions

"There are but three statutory requirements which a state must establish and enforce to obtain this federal aid: a public school opportunity of not less than 24 weeks; compulsory attendance at some school, public or private, for at least 24 weeks in the year, of all children between 7 and 14; English as the basic language of instruction in all schools, public and private, in the common branches. Does Dr. Butler consider these requirements excessive? There is nothing mandatory about them. Any state is free to decline the federal offer, and go on serenely exercising its rights in blissful ignorance."

"Dr. Butler views with horror the prospect of 'inspectors roaming at large throughout the land, who will not only fail to accomplish any permanent improvement in the education of the people, but will assist in effecting so great a revolution in our American form of government as one day to endanger its perpetuity.'

"There is no authorization in this act for the appointment of federal inspectors and supervisors. On the contrary the bill specifically forbids federal control of education within the states."

"The act does not interfere in any way with the entire liberty of management of private and parochial schools. It has to do entirely with public education. It would seem that a measure for the financial aid and encouragement of public education could not but stimulate all other educational agencies, whether private or denominational."

"This proposal scrupulously safeguards the principle of state rights while expressing in tangible form the interest of the nation in the dignity and importance of public education as the bulwark of democracy." It seeks to help, rather than rule, in the task of educating children, in the same way in which the federal government has been assisting in conserving mines.

and forests, and in improving our national resources. It assumes that if the nation can spend billions on the machinery of war, it can afford to spend a few millions on the machinery of peace and on preparation for personal efficiency if war should unfortunately come."

COALITION PLAN FOR FRIENDLY LABOR FACTORS

CHICAGO. Illinois—According to a report published yesterday, plans for a coalition of all factors in public life friendly to Labor have been instituted by heads of 15 of the 16 railroad unions, and invitations extended for a general conference to be held here on February 20, to perfect such an organization.

The purpose of forming such an amalgamation, according to the report, is to further the interest of Labor and to throw the support of Labor to candidates for public office that are favorable to it, regardless of political party.

Invitations to attend the conference, it was said, have been extended to heads of the Socialist Party, the Nonpartisan Party, the Farmer Labor Party, members of the "Committee of Forty-Eight" and the American Federation of Labor, as well as other Labor chieftains.

A committee to work out the organization of the coalition has been appointed, says the report, composed of E. J. Manion, president of the Telegraphers Union, as chairman; Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; B. M. Jewell of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor; Timothy Healy of the Oliers; L. H. Sheppard, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors; Martin Ryan of the Carmen's Union, and W. H. Johnson of the Machinists organization.

Plans for the formation of the coalition, it is said, were brought up at the meeting of heads of the railroad unions, at which all were present except W. G. Lee of the Trainmen.

CALIFORNIA VETERANS ENROLL FOR COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO. California—Active administration of the California Veterans Educational Act, passed at the last session of the state Legislature, has commenced, with the enrollment of 67 former service men at the expense of the State in Stanford University at Palo Alto. The maximum which can be spent on a former service man's education by the State under this act is \$1,000, but with the cooperation of the various universities and colleges in providing work for the men, it is believed that this sum will enable the men to complete the four-year course. More than 200 others have applied for similar instruction, at Stanford, at the University of California and at other schools. The applications of most of these have been approved and they will be enrolled immediately at the schools.

The majority of the former service men are taking up engineering. The State has provided a large and increasing fund for this purpose, giving preference to men who went into the service from California, but putting no bar on any former service man, no matter whence he comes.

GOVERNMENT TO SUE AIRCRAFT COMPANIES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The United States Government is ready to bring suit against the Dayton Wright Company and the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation to recover a total of more than \$7,000,000 in alleged payments on war contracts the Attorney-General announced yesterday.

The Attorney-General in making the announcement said the war frauds of the Justice Department, under the direction of Guy D. Goff, the assistant to the Attorney-General, cooperating with War Department accountants, had been working for some time on aircraft cases, with the result that the government now was prepared to begin suits for the recovery of large amounts which the reports of the government auditors show were overpaid on cost plus contracts for aircraft construction.

MORE PHILIPPINE BONDS PROPOSED

MANILA, Philippine Islands—Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood, in a message to the Legislature urges authorization for a \$10,000,000 bond issue, which he said would complete the financial rehabilitation of the Philippine Government, if bills previously introduced providing for the issue of \$27,500,000 of bonds are passed. He explained that rehabilitation of Philippine finance requires issuance of about \$37,000,000 of bonds guaranteed by the United States Government.

Leaders in the Legislature believe the bills would be passed.

COAL PRODUCERS MAKE WAGE CUT

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Pittsburgh Coal Producers Association, representing the operators of the Pittsburgh bituminous coal fields, has formulated a new mining wage scale, effective April 1. The scale, while lower than that existing in the contract with the United Mine Workers of America, expiring April 1, is said to be 26 to 40 per cent higher than the wages paid at the outbreak of the war. No provision is made for the collection of union dues through the "check-off" system of the Mine Workers' organization.

This proposal scrupulously safeguards the principle of state rights while expressing in tangible form the interest of the nation in the dignity and importance of public education as the bulwark of democracy. It seeks to help, rather than rule, in the task of educating children, in the same way in which the federal government has been assisting in conserving mines.

BREACH OF PUBLIC DECENCY CHARGED

Rhode Island Women's Organizations Join With Business Clubs Against Creating Judgeship for Political Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE. Rhode Island—Following the protest of the Rhode Island State Bar Association, two of the most potential organizations of women, two big business clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce itself, have voted their condemnation of an attempt to create a new Superior Court judgeship "for political purposes" and in "violation of public decency."

The action of the bar association was followed promptly by denunciation of the move in the General Assembly by the Rhode Island Federation of Women's Clubs, and by the Rhode Island League of Women Voters. These two organizations represent a majority of the women voters of the State. Supporting their action are the Rotary Club and the Kiwanis Club, in addition to the Chamber of Commerce.

The impetus given the opposition to the "judgeship amendment" by the affiliations of women's organizations is expected now to prove competent to thwart the movement of disgruntled political leaders to create two new judgeships instead of the one, which was conceded to be necessary. The lead taken by the women in supporting the bar association is significant of the addition of many more organizations to the protesting movement.

EFFORT TO FORCE AMENDMENT

The expression of adverse sentiment was caused by a political clique in the General Assembly trying to force through an amendment providing for the election of two additional judges. This amendment was introduced when it was determined by a poll of the vote of members of the Rhode Island Bar, who were the lawyers favored by the bar association for one judgeship, already vacant, and one to be created. Richard B. Comstock, chairman of the bar association, asked that the members express their choice of men without respect to creed or race but with respect to capability. This vote, it was generally believed, would guide the assembly in making its two selections. The candidate for judgeship, who had the backing of Isaac Gill, Pawtucket Republican in the lower house, was not favored in the bar association poll. Frederick S. Peck, Republican leader of the House, secured the passage of an amendment in that branch. Senator Herbert M. Sherwood led a movement which blocked the entry of the amendment into the Senate.

In the upper branch of the assembly under Senator Sherwood's attack defeat of the bill was assured. The political plotters, still determined, showed their hand by announcing through George T. Gorton, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, that the amendment would not be called out of that committee's possession to allow defeat in the Senate.

Movement in Opposition

Before such a flagrant defiance of the respect of the wishes of the most interested voters—the lawyers, competent to determine fitness of candidates—had been resorted to to avert defeat, there was a strong movement in opposition to the measure among the independent Republicans and the Democrats. This is now backed by the association of voters, representing upward of 10,000 voters of either sex.

Both the women's organizations have branded the movement "a violation of public decency." The resolutions adopted by most of the organizations are essentially the same except in phraseology. Typical of the condemnatory language is that of the League of Women Voters, which in its resolution states:

"Since the institutions of our country rest, in the last analysis, upon the confidence which our courts of justice inspire in the minds of its citizens, we hold that any tampering with them for purely political reasons is subversive of that confidence and so in the highest degree harmful. We, therefore, protest that a judgeship should not under any conditions be made a matter for political expediency, and we further protest against the creating of this protested judgeship, believing that such an office is not only unnecessary at this time for carrying on the legal business of the state, but also constitutes an added burden to the tax-payers."

In all of the resolutions the action of the political leaders is characterized as "indefensible" and calculated to "weaken the standing of the courts."

So great is the opposition to the "two judgeship amendment" that it is conceded it cannot be passed with the Senate and the Governor's vote to be reckoned on and the next move anticipated is the moment when the politicians may more gracefully back down.

MASSACHUSETTS TAX CASES ARE ARGUED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The constitutionality of the Massachusetts excise tax imposed upon the authorized capital stock of companies doing business in that State, and the personal liability of former state officials for such taxes illegally collected, was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court.

Charles L. Burrill, who was State Treasurer, appealed two cases brought by the Locomotive Company and the Russell Miller Milling Company, and decided against him in the United States District Court at Boston, where it was held that the state tax was in violation of the federal Constitution, and that Mr. Burrill was liable for the

return, with interest, of taxes illegally collected by him in his official capacity.

Arguments also were heard in a third Massachusetts tax case, that of John L. Whiting-J. J. Adams Company against Charles L. Burrill, was involving a restricted excise tax upon the capital stock of corporations different from that held unconstitutional by Judge Anderson in the other two cases.

SECURITY LEAGUE FOR PREPAREDNESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK. New York—Approval of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, so far as it does not impose or prohibit adequate national defense, is expressed by the National Security League, which has adopted resolutions in its 1922 program, endorsing the "recommendation of the President of the United States to the effect that, while every reasonable effort should be made toward the general reduction of world armaments not alone upon the sea, but also upon land, national security requires that the United States Army shall not be reduced below 150,000 men."

The league adopted another resolution urging a continuance of preparedness on the most economical basis, including the development of the reserve army, extension of citizens' military training camps, an increase in the size of West Point and development of industrial preparedness to provide the nucleus of necessary material as the minimum national insurance against attack.

The league determined, at the same time, to organize an army committee to conduct an aggressive campaign to educate the people of the country in this policy and in opposition to a total disarmament propaganda.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS INDORSE THE BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Directions were given to the Ways and Means Committee by vote of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, in conference last night, to report a soldier bonus bill to the House within the next 30 days. The question of financing the payments of adjusted compensation, estimated all the way from \$300,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 for the first year, was left to the determination of the committee.

In adopting the resolution favoring enactment of bonus legislation at this time, despite the opposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Republican conference could not agree on methods of financing. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is at work now preparing a schedule of special taxation to meet the needs of the bonus payments which will submit to the Ways and Means Committee next week.

It is understood that the Administration will not resort to paying the bonus out of collections of interest on the foreign debt. The Ways and Means Committee will meet on Tuesday to hold its first hearing on the bonus, when Mr. Mellon will appear.

Other treasury officials are to follow and propose new sources of taxation, which is the only question in dispute.

GOVERNOR REILY WARMLY WELCOMED

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—(By The Associated Press)—Governor E. Mont Reily, upon his arrival from New York, was greeted by a crowd of many thousand Porto Ricans, who had stood patiently throughout the evening awaiting his arrival.

As the governor stepped from the pier to enter his automobile, the crowd swept through the police guard and swarmed about him. Before the police could regain control of the crowd it had started on foot to the governor's palace, half a mile away, with Governor Reily in the center of the moving mass. The crowd was so great that it required 45 minutes to reach the palace. Upon arrival there, the governor made a brief address in which he expressed thanks for the enthusiastic welcome.

LAW ENFORCEMENT MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The Indiana Anti-Saloon League has called a state law enforcement meeting to be held in this city on February 8. Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, and all members of the state prohibition law enforcement organization, as well as other state officials, have agreed to attend.

RURAL LIFE CONFERENCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ABERDEEN, South Dakota—Plans for a series of rural life institutes, to be held at the Northern Normal and Industrial School in this city, are well under way. The first is to be under the general supervision of Prof. L. B. Spike, head of the department of rural education, on February 5 and 6.

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WOMEN DISCUSS NEW PROGRAMS

Organization for Legislative Work, National Measures and Governmental Efficiency Considered at League Conference

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Careful and well-considered organization for legislative work, the merits of the Towner-Sterling education bill and study into the question of efficiency in government, were subjects discussed yesterday at the conference of the League of Women Voters of the New England Region.

Opening the question of legislative activity, Miss Katherine Ludington, regional director, declared that it is important that when legislative representatives of the league go to members of Congress or legislatures they may be able to make their endorsement of a measure more genuine by having the unquestioned support of a large proportion of the organization's membership. The stand of the league on an issue should, so far as possible, be the result of the action of the entire membership.

To this end a plan has been worked out through which the national organization will submit to the state branches a suggested legislative program. The state headquarters in turn will query the local leagues on the issues in question, thus obtaining, in anticipation of the annual convention, a fairly accurate census of opinion.

This expression would serve to instruct the delegates to the meeting, but Miss Ludington warned against making the program to which the delegates have been committed too irrevocable, pointing out that legislative and political conditions change constantly. Provision would be made to allow the introduction of new material to the convention by a three-fourths vote of the standing committee and a two-thirds vote of the official delegates.

State Legislation

With regard to state legislative work, Mrs. George R. Fearing, president of the Massachusetts league, emphasized the value of presenting both sides of an issue in forming a program of measures to be pushed or endorsed. A task of real importance, she said, is that of informing on laws already enacted. In cases where the organization has endorsed certain fundamentals such as Civil Service reform or child welfare, decision as to the advisability of measures involving the subjects must be made after careful hearing. Mrs. Fearing emphasized the value of a clearing house coordinating the legislative work of all women's organizations.

Mrs. Lulu Brown urged work to have the states accept the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Act. She pointed out that it is no longer a bill and open for argument, but that 23 states have already availed themselves of the terms of the law.

Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley of the National Committee for a Department of Education urged the Towner-Sterling education bill on the ground that it gives equal educational opportunity to all. Her powerful intervention, would place education in a position it deserves with a secretary in the Cabinet, and put the United States abreast of other nations in this respect. Opposition, she said, is mainly directed against federal aid in states, and is based on assertions that control of education would be centralized.

Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, for example, Mrs. Bagley said, "has just said in New York: 'It is now proposed to bureaucratize and bring into uniformity the educational system of the whole United States.' He seems to have an unfortunate propensity for rushing into public statements which are not borne out by the facts, as when, for example, he so publicly attacked General Wood and later made an equally public retraction. Dr. Butler either has not read the Towner-Sterling bill, or he has willfully misrepresented it. In Section 13 the bill says: 'All the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this act and accepted by a state shall be organized, supervised and administered exclusively by the legally constituted state and local educational authorities of such state, and the secretary of education shall exercise no authority in relation thereto, and this act shall not be construed to imply federal control of education within the states, nor to impair the freedom of the state in conduct and management of their respective school systems'."

Education Measure

With regard to expense, Mrs. Bagley pointed out that the sums set in the bill to be used for educational purposes are maximums and not required appropriations. States may avail themselves of the funds by any appropriation within the statutory maximums allotted. The great argument in favor of the measure, she said, does not come from academic presentation but from actual knowledge and experience of school conditions throughout the country.

Means to attaining the highest efficiency in government, town, city, county, state and nation, is a subject which must enlist the interest and activity of women voters, declared Miss Belle Sherwin, second vice-president of the National League of Women Voters and head of the National Department for Efficiency in Government. She described the work on the plan proposed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, under which it was decided to organize the states to provide for protection from study of citizenship to a study of political practice and an inquiry into methods.

A school of political education, investigation into election systems and study of the most efficient system in each type of government are in-

cluded in the plan. Each state league is constituted a guardian of such primary laws as may exist, and charged with scrutiny of any attempts to modify or annul them. Several states have taken up this work, Miss Sherwin said. In many cases they have received cooperation from public authorities. In this work, the speaker particularly emphasized, the leagues have an important duty to perform in bridging the gap between the women in rural communities and the cities.

GOVERNOR DEFENDS RIGHT OF PEOPLE

New York Executive, Discussing Charter Revision for New York City, Defines Local Powers in Contrast to Those of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Gov. Nathan L. Miller reiterated before the Merchants Association yesterday the conviction which he has uttered several times recently, and which he stated yesterday thus:

"No solution of any city problem will ever be permanently made unless it has the support of the public opinion of the city. In the case of New York City's need for charter revision, the Legislature provided for a charter revision commission, to be composed of representative citizens of the city.

"As it involved a scheme of government for Democratic city, and as it was essential that there should be no doubt that there was no attempt to secure some partisan advantage, I intentionally selected a majority of that commission from the members of the opposition party.

Charter Report Expected

"I entertain the hope that they will be able to report a charter to the Legislature as speedily as possible, but not so hastily as to have any part of the work slovenly done, and I hope that the charter will provide for a larger measure of home rule for this city with respect to the purely local affairs which will make it unnecessary for the citizens to contribute so much paying the expenses of the New York Central.

"I hope that it will be possible to set up some legislative body competent to legislate for purely local affairs. Most of this talk of home rule is intended solely for public consumption or to serve political purposes at election. It is a phrase that is fine to conjure with, and some of them who conjure most wish to apply it the least when it comes to a concrete case.

"Your transit problem has been the football of politics. Something had to be done.

Transit Board Needed

"I foresee a situation in nothing we've done, five years hence which to me was appalling, because there is a daily increase in travel of the transit lines of 4,000. It was obvious that the only way we could make a start was by the creation of some tribunal to solve that problem. That is what the State could do. It was essential to break the deadlock, which for years had existed between the Board of Estimate and the state officials; those officials were all of the same political party.

The Board of Estimate, by the very nature of its constitution, is bound to be inadequate to deal with the problems it is now required to deal with. The coming of the administrative and legislative functions of the members of the board has the effect of impeding instead of helping the dispatch of public business. I made that observation wholly regardless of the composition of the board.

Rights Safeguarded

"It was necessary that the solution of that problem should be vested in a board which possessed the adequate regulatory powers of the State, which have never been delegated to the city, which in my judgment never should be delegated to the city because the city is not intended to exercise the great regulatory powers of the State. The city contracts needed modifications to do away with unjust terms, that it might be easier to persuade the companies to deal fairly with the city and to give up rights which the contracts conferred upon them, which they ought not to have if the board had the power to prescribe the sort of service which those companies should give. Their mismanagement and misconduct has rendered them for the present incapable of rendering adequate service, a service which they ought to give. The people of this community, or some of them, seem to have forgotten that these very contracts, which they are talking about, were made in the name of the city by a state body, the Public Service Commission.

"In my judgment the 5-cent fare can be preserved; it will be preserved. But it will be preserved by dealing honestly with the problem, by establishing a just rule to govern the problem; it will not be preserved on any theory that you can get something for nothing, on the theory that the people will be carried for less than it costs to carry them, including a proper return upon the honest capital, and I emphasize honest, that is used in their service."

LOCKWOOD EVIDENCE SUBMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Lockwood Committee yesterday decided to turn over to the United States district attorney the evidence which it believes to indicate that the General Electric Company should be prosecuted for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

THE DOCKS OF LONDON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

To the wanderer in London there is nothing more interesting, nothing more filled with history and romance, than the area lying 10 miles eastward of London Bridge, viz., the East End and Dockland.

There is an idea abroad that the East End is a congeries of mean, drab streets. Mean streets there are, but

Grain, timber, frozen meat, and sugar are stored here in immense quantities.

To the south of these docks extends the Isle of Dogs and half a mile away are the East India docks, more than 100 years old, but recently improved so as to accommodate vessels of 9,500 tons.

The Royal Victoria and Albert docks are on a much more extensive scale, where the steamers of the Atlantic Transport, the White Star, the Oriental, and the P. and O. lines are easily berthed. Vast granaries and flour mills deal with the cargoes of grain; and there are huge cold storage

Dockland, says that a generation ago the oriental was a familiar figure, little Indians ready to sell you inland walking-sticks; Chinamen in native dress; coal-black Nubians wandering aimlessly about in the city of wonders. The Chinese, at least, have come to stay; already they have a "China town," adding to the problems of the great city. Mayfair, as we have said, knows little of any of this. It thronged London Bridge to see the Quest go forth in search of adventure; any day, any night—and especially any night—it might find adventure for itself in that wonderful dockland of London.

American Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople.

The Russian Government, he said, is using oil, gold, jewels and manganese in making purchases at Constantinople. This bartering has put a little life into the dull markets there.

Mr. Moore, who arrived yesterday from Constantinople, described the attitude of foreign business men as watchful, waiting, with every one on the lookout for an expected development of trade with Russia that would revive business through the Near East.

RUMORS INCREASE IN WILSON CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, issued a statement last night flatly denying that Harold D. Wilson had been replaced as head of the prohibition field force for the State of Massachusetts. Reports current earlier in the day were that John T. Harper, a member of the general prohibition force with headquarters in Washington, had been designated to succeed Mr. Wilson.

The rumors apparently grew out of the fact that Mr. Harper has been assigned to temporary field work in Massachusetts. The assignment, however, it is stated authoritatively, has nothing to do with the friction caused in that State by the differences between Elmer C. Potter, Prohibition Director, and Mr. Wilson. Mr. Harper is not even being considered as a candidate for chief of the Massachusetts field force with headquarters of the American Bankers Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

There should be some working connection between the local banks, which are described as the farmers' friends in every need, and the Federal Land Bank so that it may do for agriculture what the Federal Reserve System has done for commerce and industry, were considered at a conference here by representatives of the American Bankers Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

In many places the bank can perform this service, it is said, more expeditiously than the local association. Farm Bureau leaders insisted and the bankers agreed that the bank should in no case receive greater compensation for the service than the association is now allowed.

Methods were advanced for attaching local banks to the Federal Land Bank. It was urged that the local bank be required to subscribe 5 per cent of its capital stock for stock in the Federal Land Bank. This would be parallel to the requirement that the farmer now has to observe, namely, taking 5 per cent of his loan from the loan association in stock. It was also recommended that the dividends on the land bank stock should be limited to 6 per cent, all profits in excess of that figure to be prorated to the borrowers.

O. E. Bradfute of Ohio, Ralph Snyder of Kansas, and John G. Brown of Indiana, represented the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation. D. O. Thompson, George Fox and J. W. Watson of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and Dr. B. H. Hibbard of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. E. G. Nourse of Iowa State College, and W. F. Handschin, director of extension of the University of Illinois, were present. The bankers were J. D. Phillips of Green Valley, Illinois, and George Woodruff of Joliet, Illinois.

AERONAUTICAL OFFICIAL NAMED

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The Governor and Council announce the appointment of Lieut. Robert S. Fogg of this city as divisional chairman for New Hampshire of the world board of aeronautical commissions. Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester was re-appointed chairman of the State Board of Education.

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CLAIMS OF SPAIN IN NORTH AFRICA

Mr. Lerroux Surprises Cortes by His Demand That Tangier Should Be Brought Within Jurisdiction of Spanish Zone

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—Mr. Lerroux created considerable surprise by his intervention in the Morocco debate in the Chamber, declaring that Spain must remain where she is in North Africa and also that she must have Tangier. It was a remarkable speech, seeing the quarter from which it came, and remembering that the Socialists and their friends had just previously been denouncing the Spanish occupation in Morocco and advocating a withdrawal. And it was a remarkable sight when the Right in the Chamber applauded the Republican leader vigorously, and well might the Conservative organ, the "Epoque," marvel and exclaim, "Oh, how times have changed!" when noting that Mr. Maura and Mr. de la Clerva had clapped their hands as Mr. Lerroux spoke fervently in their cause.

It is noted particularly that he spoke thus—and he must have been fully conscious of the significance of the circumstances—on the day following that on which one of the most eminent pillars of the army and the state, Gen. Primo de Rivero, Marquess de Estella, had in the Chamber counseled the Spanish withdrawal from the zone, and Mr. Lerroux at all events touched the right point when he declared "clearly, definitely and irrevocably" his resolution in favor of the permanence of Spain in Morocco, as the only means of maintaining the international dignity of the country.

Past Governments Criticized

Mr. Lerroux said at the beginning that he represented nobody but himself in his declaration, as the Republican minority was in favor of abandonment of Morocco and had therefore insisted that he should state the fact. Like a very large proportion of the speakers he felt it to be incumbent upon him to sketch the history of Spain and Morocco from the earliest times to the present day, but it is right to add that he seemed to do it with a better appreciation of some of the main factors than others displayed. He said that until 1914 Spain had the choice of remaining in Morocco or clearing out; afterward she had no choice, she had to remain. He blamed the various Spanish governments for having done nothing to prepare public opinion and to seek among the people the necessary assistance, so that the country had come to believe that there would be no compensation for the effort in Morocco.

But although he came to insist upon Spain remaining in Morocco, and was thus for the time being a supporter of the government, Mr. Lerroux did not spare past governments, and especially he did not spare Mr. Maura for the weakness and vacillation displayed on the occasion of previous crises, notably in 1909 on the occasion of the severe fighting with the Rifians that took place. He blamed all the governments and the people who elected them, and spoke sadly of the vast sum of money that Spain had spent on her army and yet, when she needed it, had none sufficiently effective for her needs.

Attack on Monarchs

Mr. Lerroux then came to the supreme question of the moment, declaring that "Monarchs who supported the abandonment of Morocco ought to abandon public life by penitence for suggesting such a thing." This was, of course, a reference to the Marquess de Estella. "If we abandoned Morocco," he declared, "we should lose our international personality and we should never be able to hold our heads up any more before the South American nations, to whom we gave being in the days of our glory." (Here the Chamber cheered loudly, and it was notable that Mr. Maura and Gonzales Hontoria, the Foreign Minister, led the way.)

"Through Morocco," he went on, "our dignity as a nation must be maintained, facing the problem in its fullness and claiming all our rights to the internationalized zone of Tangier, because in the contrary case the abandonment of Morocco would be imposed upon us for decency's sake. I cannot enter into criticism of the High Commissioner, nor am I going to propose that we should be committed urgently and inexorably to military action. We are waiting for the arrival of material in Morocco, but after that let us proceed without delay to repair our lost prestige. If we were to withdraw it would be a national disgrace, a first step toward economic ruin, and, doubtless, toward an era of civil war and territorial dismemberment. Not only is it necessary that Spain should remain in Morocco, but that she should remain there in the plenitude of her rights. The city of Tangier, so clearly Spanish, must return to our zone. So I say: Either Tangier for Spain or Spain must leave Morocco."

Weakness Shown by Army

He expressed his astonishment at the circumstances that an army of 140,000 had not succeeded in three months in dominating the 30,000 square kilometers of the zone; such weakness was not to be wholly explained by the shortage of material. And then he made a striking comment on the different situation in which Spain might have found herself had she fought with the Allies in the European war. He reminded the Chamber that it had been in favor of Spanish intervention on the side of the Allies, and declared that if

there had been such intervention the cost to Spain in every way would have been less than that of the present operations.

Evidently feeling a statesmanlike confidence coming upon him with the unvoiced experience of the Ministry hanging upon his every word, Mr. Lerroux proceeded to survey the world in terms of Spain. He ensured the attitude of Spain upon the question of Upper Silesia and regretted that there was no Spanish representative taking part in the Washington Conference. He called upon the King to make the propaganda voyage to South America that had been announced for some years. He said that the Count de Romanones, Mr. Maura, and the Marquess de Alcucena ought to be appointed Spanish ambassadors to different countries. And for a final word on Morocco, he would have it controlled by an autonomous council with a High Commissioner for its instruments—whether civil or military made no difference—who would do the work that had to be accomplished there.

Patriotism Praised

The extreme Left paid little heed to this remarkable discourse, but the Right was delighted with it, a notable exception being Francis Cambio, the Finance Minister, who is understood to be rather more in favor of abandoning Morocco than remaining there, and who exhibited an attitude of weariness during the speech. The ministerial newspapers generally praise the patriotism of Mr. Lerroux, and they seem confident that he is leaving his Republicanism behind and coming over to the monarchical parties. He is a clever man, but what place there is for him amid these parties is not yet clear.

The "Epoque" speaks of his "undoubted approximation to the governmental camp" and of this speech as "the crossing of the Rubicon of his conversion as factor of government within the monarchical parties." "This being so," says the official Conservative organ, "we must congratulate ourselves, as we see the spreading of the monarchy to right and left." But, on the other hand, the "Liberal" remarks that Mr. Lerroux is nothing more than "a paladin of Utopia," and that for lack of any other solution he proposed that France should make a gift of Tangier to Spain. "His speech is a bitter disappointment to us," says this paper, "and more than anybody to those who were condemned to imprisonment and banishment for having followed the propaganda that he had previously advocated."

CHANGES MADE IN AEROPLANE DESIGN

Larger Types, It Is Found, May Now Be Generally Placed in Three Classifications

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Even with a young and rapidly growing a branch of engineering as that of aircraft there is an inertia in design which prevents the immediate introduction of the application of previous crises, notably in 1909 on the occasion of the severe fighting with the Rifians that took place. He blamed all the governments and the people who elected them, and spoke sadly of the vast sum of money that Spain had spent on her army and yet, when she needed it, had none sufficiently effective for her needs.

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Engine Accessibility

In the second division head-resistance is reduced, and there is the further advantage of engine accessibility. This division is by no means new, for the Germans used it as long ago as 1917, and it was seen in the Paris Aero Show of 1919. As to this type, of course, it is assumed that if either of them stops, there will be no interruption in the running of the aircrews. In this case, if there be two screws, right and left, geared from the engines, they will continue to operate, although at reduced speed, when one of the engines fails; so that engine failure does not involve throwing the machine out of balance—and if the remaining power be just sufficient to keep the machine up there will be no demand upon the pilot other than that of finding a landing place and coming to it. On the other hand, the wings obtain no incidental advantage of support between the center of the machine and their extremities, and in the case of machines of great span the weight of wing-structure is liable to be excessive. This alone suggests the early limitation of the limiting size; and since for commercial purposes the grouping of the engines at no great distance from the passenger cabin must be regarded as a drawback, there appears to be no commercial future for this division.

It follows that the third division, in which there will be radical departures from the other two, holds the future. At the moment the most notable example take the form of monoplanes with deep-section cantilever wings covered either with wood or metal. In such designs the motors can be fitted in the wings, but with the advantage that they offer less resistance than they do in Division 1, and that they can have the attention of a mechanic during flight, a very important consideration reducing the chances of failure. The reduction of head-resistance means that less power is required, so that the engines may be "nursed" more carefully, reducing chance of failure, economizing fuel, and prolonging their "life." Or in the alternative, smaller engines could be used, or bigger loads taken. This division is going ahead pretty rapidly in Germany and England, although there are still difficulties of construction to overcome. It may, however, be stated that in the opinion of the highest authorities this division offers immeasurable possibilities for the future, whereas the other two do not.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE TASMANIAN BUDGET

Larger Types, It Is Found, May Now Be Generally Placed in Three Classifications

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Even with a young and rapidly growing a branch of engineering as that of aircraft there is an inertia in design which prevents the immediate introduction of the best possible types or the immediate application of the lessons learned by research. It takes a man all his time to keep in touch with developments all over the world; the faithful student is a man who gives 12 or 14 hours a day to the subject. Throughout the world there are more than a score of designers of aeroplanes whose names are famous, and of these only a very small number are in the first rank; but those who make the pace are those who are able to combine with brilliant mental powers that "infinite capacity for taking pains" which is "genius."

The layman has very little idea of the vast quantity of aeronautical technical literature with which he who would make the best use of the knowledge that is available must keep in touch. Among those who do absorb this material with a view to its practical application there are, naturally enough, differences of opinion as to the way it should be applied.

The multi-engine aeroplane dates from before the war. Its design has been influenced by a vast number of considerations; among others, by the power and quality of the engines available at any particular stage. The best known examples are two-engine aeroplanes in which the engines are placed between the planes, one on each side of the body. The first successful embodiment of this idea was immediately followed by numerous others, differing from the first only in details. The series continued for four years. One ventures, however, to suggest that the present year marks its decline and end, although designing continued even after it was demonstrated obso-

Simpler Construction

The alternatives before the designer of the multi-engine aeroplane are: (1) Aeroplanes with the engines mounted up in the wings; (2) aeroplanes in which the engines are grouped in the body and drive one or more propellers; (3) aeroplanes radically different from (1) and (2).

The advantages and disadvantages of the first may be summarized as follows: Construction is simplified, and, there being in existence numerous well-tried examples, there is little call for originality, and none for the labor involved in striking out on a new line. This is important, as it affects every process from the drawing office to the shop and the most mechanical operations in the workshop. The type has also the advantage, in some cases, of incidentally providing wing support so that the struts on the wings are more evenly distributed, with the result that the weight of the wing structure in proportion to the span may be kept within limits.

But there are disadvantages. If one of the engines fails the thrust is

thrown either to the right or the left, and the machine has a strong tendency to turn, which must be counteracted by the controls; and unless the power of one of the engines is sufficient to maintain flight in perfect control (and in very few types is this the case) such a machine is no better, and may be much worse, off than a single engine machine whose engine "goes on strike." To some extent this drawback can be overcome by the employment of very reliable engines; but, in any event, if the power of the engines in relation to the total weight of the vehicle is not fairly high, the type must be condemned. Such machines should be called upon to pass a test of flying horizontally in perfect control with first one and then the other engine idle, and of ascending and landing with the same handicap. Another disadvantage of Division 1 is the increase of head resistance involved in the position of the engines out in the wings.

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By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—With practically all overseas markets cut off during the war there were reasonable grounds for expecting that Tasmania's revenue would decrease, but the contrary proved the case, and the recently delivered budget speech of the Treasurer shows that during the war, and every year since, the revenue showed remarkable buoyancy, the increase from the first year of the war to the end of the last financial year having been 53 per cent.

A somewhat disconcerting statement in the budget, however, is that over £6,500,000, or 33 per cent of the total loan expenditure of the state, which has been spent on roads, bridges, jetties, and public buildings, does not return any direct revenue to the state, the interest thereon being wholly made up by the taxpayer. Notwithstanding the buoyant revenues, the expenditure has exceeded them, and to balance the budget the Treasurer proposes to increase the existing surtax on incomes from business and property and also upon the incomes from companies. It is also proposed to increase the stamp duty on lottery tickets, and to reduce by 10 per cent the salaries of cabinet ministers and members of Parliament.

The delivery of the budget was followed by a no-confidence motion, moved by the leader of the Labor Party. This was defeated by two votes. It was not so much the confidence felt in the government's financial proposals that saved the government as the lack of confidence in the Labor Party.

The difficulty of obtaining loans during and since the war led to an appeal to the Tasmanian public, and the result is that one-fourth of the state's total public debt is now redeemable in Tasmania. Whilst the investment of public funds in government stock helped the government over difficult times it is now complained that this has made money difficult to obtain for industrial and other purposes.

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CITIZENSHIP DUTIES FULLY SET FORTH

British Churchman Describes the Conditions Which Today Animate Sense of Discipline, Loyalty, and Public Spirit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—It is interesting to speculate as to the basis of the quiet, but steadfast British sense of citizenship, and the views of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wellton, who is so well qualified to express an opinion on the subject, are a valuable contribution. He said that as he read the names and recalled the memories of his former pupils who had flung away the prospects of wealth, ease, rank and power in order to take up arms for their country, it was impossible to resist a feeling that they had taught him a nobler and higher lesson than it was ever in his power to teach them. He would not say that they were better patriots than the workingmen, who, without any thought of reward or recompense, made the same high contribution to the glory and safety of the motherland.

Lesson Taught by Athletics

As an old head master of two public schools he could suitably bear witness to the feeling which had been fostered in the public school boy. A great feature of public school life was honor. A boy in whom the sense of honor is deep and strong will not tell a lie and still less will he consent to any such action as is mean or low or base. He is and he loves to be called a sportsman in the honorable sense of the sport which was the synonym of honorable conduct. He knows that no game can be successfully played unless it is played in accordance with the rules. He will scorn to take an unfair advantage of a competitor. If fortune gives him an advantage he will gladly suspend it however much he may long for victory; he will feel bound so to act that his opponent may enjoy the same chance of victory as he himself. In a word he will "play the game."

Another quality cultivated in the public schools was discipline. It is learned perhaps as much upon the playing fields as in the classrooms. A boy who is a member of the school team in cricket or in football does not think of himself. He would far rather choose to fall himself that his school might win than to distinguish himself and lose the match in which he was playing for the school. He obeys readily and cheerfully the captain of his team. If he is bidden to take the lowest place he does so without a murmur. If he is told to bat when the light is failing he goes unwillingly to the wicket. It is impossible that the interest in athletic games has been carried too far in public schools, but there can be little doubt that these games have done much to produce the character which forbids all selfishness or self-seeking, and enjoins willing service, chivalry and devotion.

Citizens' Duty to State

The bishop went on to say that too much had been said and thought about the duty which the state owed to its citizens. It is time to think of the duty which citizens owe to the state. Charity forbade that men who were willing to work should be neglected, but the policy which involves Capital and Labor in lockouts and strikes was the policy which produced unemployment. When it had been his privilege to address workmen, especially during strikes, he had told them how strong and deep was his sympathy with their desire for more reasonable hours and adequate wages, but he hoped that he had never failed to add, "Whatever may happen to yourselves, I pray you do no injury to the Empire."

There can be no doubt that the English public school training, which has no exact counterpart in any other foundation of life world, lays a very solid foundation in regard to the duties as well as the privileges of citizenship, and this special advantage enjoyed by the British race of a public school training may be the source of the power which enables the average Englishman to fare forth to the waste and lonely

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SERIOUS THREAT

Leader of the Non-Cooperators Declares Intention of Promoting Civil Disobedience 'When an Opportunity Presents'

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Now that the All brothers have been removed to serve their sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment, everything, with but one exception, has been quiet throughout the country. The exception was at Howrah, a suburb of Calcutta, where there was a serious riot following an attempt of the police to disperse a caliphate meeting. The trouble lasted six hours, and many casualties resulted. The armed police were compelled to fire on the mob. It seems, as has happened on one or two occasions before, that the police got slightly excited and fired without actually having received the order to do so, and some of the disorder is attributed to hooligans and not to regular caliphats. There is, however, little ground for the absurd telegram sent to the Governor by the inevitable local lawyer that the brutal police attacked an unoffending crowd.

The incident is but one of many, which should surely go to prove how very dangerous Mahatma Gandhi is playing with fire. Yet he goes submissively on, and actually quotes the enter, with which the prosecution and punishment of the All brothers has been received as a reason for the extensive prosecution of civil disobedience. The latter, it is necessary to remind readers of The Christian Science Monitor, was the prelude to the rebellion in the Punjab in 1919. It has no doubt lost much of its attraction by now, for much water has flowed under the political bridges since then, and the fame of Mr. Gandhi hardly stands where it did. The reason for this has been set out in recent articles.—Mr. Gandhi's unfinished promises, which were made with all the assurance of a Biblical prophet, are beginning to prove embarrassing. Swaraj has been repeatedly promised and the date definitely named without anything resulting that now, the Mahatmas, while smirking and writhing as vehemently as ever, is inserting qualifications to a far greater extent than before. Swaraj is contingent on non-violence and the successful practice of civil disobedience. Civil disobedience in its turn should be practiced only by those who are prepared to dare everything for the great cause, and who can maintain themselves by carding, hand spinning and hand weaving. This last clause, in the opinion of good judges, poses the question of swaraj to a dead standstill.

It is possible that these provisions are inserted with a view to causing sufficient consternation in the ranks of the government, if the leaders are arrested, they can always protest that the disorder has taken place against their strictest injunctions. The fact should be, however, patent to all that the followers of Mr. Gandhi and his Muhammadan friends are quite incapable of keeping up to the rarefied heights of the chief leader and that they have the ordinary passions of a human and uneducated mob. The fact should be patent as to be obvious to the government even if it escapes the ken of Mr. Gandhi.

Critical Condition

The position will probably become crucial for these reasons. The All-India Congress Committee, which met at Delhi shortly after sentence had been passed on the All brothers and Dr. Kitchlew, declared that every province was authorized to declare civil disobedience on its own responsibility. Civil disobedience includes all that is meant by non-cooperation, but whereas that cult was to a great extent negative, the former is distinctively more aggressive and especially emphatic is laid on the non-payment of taxes.

But this permission was conditional on the following conditions being observed. The individual must know hand spinning and must have entirely discarded the use of foreign cloth and adopted only hand-spun or hand-woven garments; must be a believer in Hindu-Muhammadan unity (this clause will appeal with particular force to the wretched Hindus of Mabar); must as an article of faith believe in non-violence as absolutely essential for the redress of the Panjab and the caliphate wrongs, and for the attainment of swaraj; and, if a Hindu, he must show as regards his personal conduct that he considers untouchability as a blot upon nationalism. The last clause is one which does Mr. Gandhi honor and is the only one in which he would have the hearty support not only of the British Government but of all enlightened people in India. The same conditions are made applicable to districts where the program is attempted to be put into force.

A further important qualification was that no registers would be supported out of public funds, but that they must maintain themselves by carding, hand spinning and hand weaving.

It had been proved on the authority of Mr. Gandhi himself, that after a lengthy period of probation and working 16 or 16 hours a day, that a man might earn three or four annas a day, or about eight rupees a month, this being the wage which coolies and sweepers and the lower ranks of labor at present are receiving.

Can one see banks of the army and the civil service, the members of which are actually looked up to in their little villages, being emptied to join in effect the lowest paid ranks of labor where the work is intensely hard instead of being comparatively

easy and where there are no pensions and as far as one can tell no prospects. For Lancashire and Japan will always beat the coarse homespun or khaddar. At Delhi Mr. Gandhi admitted that the progress toward swaraj had been very disappointing during 1921, and said that the Congress had not authorized all its members to go to the barracks to persuade the soldiers to come out because if they were to do so, Congress would be quite unable to provide for them. A motion in favor of sending Congress representatives to foreign states as the representatives of the Indian people was rejected through the influence of Mr. Gandhi as being premature.

Civil Disobedience Likely

In a long speech he emphasized the seriousness of the occasion and declared that there must be no turning back. The resolution was certainly more advanced than that passed by the emergency meeting of the Congress at Bombay some time ago. Mr. Gandhi declared that he intended, in his personal capacity, to commence civil disobedience at Gujarat, after the arrival of the Prince of Wales. It will be interesting to see what form his contumacy will take, if it will turn out to be some trifle to force the government to arrest him and perhaps to make a martyr of him. This is certain, the government will not do if it possibly can avoid it. Some of his zealous supporters brought to his notice the obvious fact that if civil disobedience was only to be brought into force piecemeal as the districts and the individuals were clothed in khaddar the government would be able to concentrate "repression" on that particular locality and so defeat the movement in detail in precisely the same manner as they had beaten non-cooperation. Mr. Gandhi was not, however, to be moved from his purpose.

One interesting sidelight on the congress was shown in the fact that the attendance, from Madras was negligible, only two delegates being present. The people of that presidency have had their fill of swaraj and academic theories. Mr. Gandhi's latest threat may in practice not mature any more seriously than many of his great prophecies, for the Malabar Molegan and other disturbances have been primarily the work of Muhammadans. But he is veritably playing with fire and not for the first time. The refusal to pay taxes may lead to considerable disorder; it may not, but the responsibility of the government is grave if disorder does result and hamper the tour of the Prince only because the administration in pursuance of a preconceived plan refused to grasp the nettle in time.

BERTRAND RUSSELL LECTURES ON CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England.—Praise for America's attitude to, and record in, China was once more given by Bertrand Russell, in the Milton Hall, Manchester—this time during the course of his second lecture on China, from whence he has recently returned after a sojourn of some months.

His lecture, which was given under the auspices of the Women's International League, was entitled "China and the Powers," and it dealt first of all with the early history of China, and then with the interference of European powers in her affairs. On this interference Mr. Russell had many scathing comments to make, which he clothed in a humor delightful to his audience. China had suffered many things at the hands of Europeans, but it would be useless to deny, he said, that the Chinese had brought many of these troubles on themselves. Today when China was in urgent need of honest officials to conduct her business with the European powers, she seemed as incapable as she had been in the past of producing them—a state of affairs which he did not think would improve so long as duty to the family and not to the public or the state remained a Chinese ethic. The result of this ethic was that the Chinese official was expected to keep all his relations in funds, and if he failed he was considered as lacking in filial piety. Fortunately the younger Chinese reformers who were growing up and taking an active part in China's affairs were striving to replace family feeling with public spirit.

Turning his attention to Japan's attitude toward China and its bearing on American-Japanese relations, Mr. Russell said that the existence of the Bolsheviks might prove a great embarrassment to America, because in the event of a war between America and Japan, America would find herself in involuntary alliance with the Bolsheviks, for it must be remembered that Japan was still in occupation of Vladivostok. There was a good deal of sympathy toward the Bolsheviks shown by the younger students in China, and if the Bolsheviks could weather their present difficulties, which was very doubtful, they had a good chance of being accepted by all progressive people in Asia as liberators of Asia—for many Bolsheviks were Asians—from the tyrannies of Europe, Russia, in Mr. Russell's opinion, was not strong enough to dominate China, but she might be strong enough to secure real freedom for her.

LAW COURSE EXTENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARE FOREST, North Carolina.—Beginning with the 1922 fall term, the Wake Forest College law course will extend over a four-year college period instead of a three-year period, as has been the case for the past several years. This change is made to conform to the requirements of the Southern Association of Colleges, of which the Wake Forest College is now a member, and also to be in accord with the ideals of the American Bar Association.

MANIFESTO OF THE ZIONIST EXECUTIVE

Organization to Continue Political Activity in Order to Establish Claims in Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The executive of the Zionist World Organization has issued a manifesto signed by all its members both in London and Palestine, and addressed to all Zionists. It recalls that after an interval of eight years, the Zionist Congress has again established the Zionist Organization as a constitutional entity and set the stamp of legality on the decisive events which have occurred in the Zionist movement.

"Through the medium of the congress," it states, "the Jewish people has accepted the Balfour declaration, formulated the Jewish claims to Palestine, and once again unfolded before the entire world the perspective of the Jewish future. By constitutional acts all the various authorities of the Zionist Organization—the executive, the actions committee, the economic committee, the governing bodies of the financial institutions, and so forth—have been confirmed or newly elected in accordance with the will of the congress."

A Session of Practical Work

The manifesto recounts the difficulties which made it impossible for congress to be convened earlier, and describes the scenes of enthusiasm which were witnessed throughout the Jewish world, culminating in the assembly in Karlsbad of the chosen representatives of 1,000,000 Zionist Jews. It was no longer a question of indulging in gloomy visions of the Jewish future, and the congress devoted itself to practical work.

Regarding immigration into Palestine, it states: "Side by side with the question of principle towered a momentous problem, namely, to what extent the immigration of Jews into Palestine and the scope of colonization can be increased in point of quantity and of quality. Will the Zionists be in a position to bring hundreds of thousands of Jews into Palestine during the next few years? Without being directly expressed, this was in the background of the discussion of every point on the agenda."

Dealing with the Arab question, the manifesto recounts some of the difficulties which have arisen in the past two years in Palestine. "Our enemies have unfortunately succeeded," it states, "in inciting a part of the Arab population against Zionist aims, and this has led to violent attacks on innocent Jewish settlements. We have made it clear to the world and to ourselves that our settlement in our land does not mean any attack on the Arab nation, but only the self-preservation of the Jewish people in the noblest sense, and that, on the other hand, even the first stages of the Jewish colonization of Palestine have rendered inestimable services to the Arab population."

As to Displacement of Arabs

"Despite the outrages committed against us by the Arabs in Palestine, we have distinctly declared that we do not wish either to supplant the Arabs or to curtail their rights, and that we are earnestly striving to come to an understanding with them. But the basis of this understanding must be the recognition of the historic claim of the Jews to Palestine and of the consequent aim to establish a national home."

"We regarded it as our duty to declare that nothing can make us waver in the pursuit of our goal—that we shall not pause a moment in our Palestinian labor, but mobilize all Jewish energies for the attainment of our aim. We shall reply to unjustified attacks with our work and with a dignified defense. The future will show that the restoration of Palestine, for which we are striving, will bring happiness not only to the Jewish people but ultimately also to the Arabic people."

The congress proclaimed the Keren Hayesod as the most important instrument for carrying out the settlement of Palestine, and announced that it means the giving of a voluntary tax of a certain amount, which both Zionists and non-Zionists are obliged to pay. The manifesto states that the executive has set itself the following program:

Program of Congress

(a) "To continue the political activity with a view to the final establishment of our claims to Palestine; to secure the already existing positions in Palestine in the widest sense, especially the protection of the Jewish community in the sense of the resolutions already adopted; to obtain unrestricted legal possibilities for a large immigration into Palestine and a settlement of the country."

(b) "To reorganize the Zionist Organization and revive the movement where it is slackening; to influence the entire Jewish people to join the Zionist Organization."

(c) "To regulate the upbuilding of Palestine, both in respect of actions emanating from the Zionist Organization as well as of those undertaken conjointly with other Jewish circles. Through systematic constructive work there should be achieved that all classes in Jewry shall take part in the up-

building of Palestine and have fullest confidence in the Zionist Organization. It should also be secured that the work in Palestine should itself become a means of propaganda, and further that through economic operations new achievements shall be created."

(d) "It should be secured that every action in Jewish life shall be influenced by the spirit of the Zionist world of ideas. Conscious that Jewish life is an organic unity in which the individual members are interconnected and influence one another most profoundly, Zionism must strive to exercise a spiritual control over all actions in which Jewish life manifests itself. For out of the multiplicity of acts that contribute toward the preservation of Judaism in the whole world, we wish to create a uniform whole which shall be at the same time of benefit to the people and to the land."

The manifesto concludes with an appeal to the Zionists to reorganize their societies and federations and intensify their work. It calls on them to enter into close relations with Jewish life as a whole and influence it. Lastly, it urges them to continue with same or even greater energy the work for raising financial means; to contribute the tithe and teach others to do likewise.

RESTORATION OF WHEAT BOARD ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Restoration of the Canadian Wheat Board, which satisfactorily handled the wheat crop of 1919-20, is demanded in a resolution passed at the final session of the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba here. This resolution was substituted for one calling for the establishment merely of a national wheat board to act until normal conditions in marketing were restored. It was pointed out that such a board could not meet the demands of the present situation.

The resolution of the Manitoba farmers is the first one on the subject to be obtained from the farmers of the prairie provinces at the instance of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is representative of all the farmers' organizations of western Canada. At a recent meeting of a special committee of the council, which rendered a report on wheat marketing after an investigation lasting a year, it was decided to obtain expressions of opinion from the farmers before further action would be taken.

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The preamble of the platform pledges the organization to promote democracy, repudiates the seeking of class advantage, expresses belief in the value of cooperative effort, and states the organization's belief in good citizenship.

The platform advocates the introduction of the proportional representation system of voting. It insists upon detailed public statements of the sources of contributions to campaign funds and of the expenditure of the funds.

Under the heading of education, the program calls for development of university facilities with a view to increasing the opportunity for practical service to the people of the Province; encouragement of common standards for teachers throughout the Dominion and interprovincial acceptance of teachers' certificates, and the enforcement of compulsory school attendance up to the age of 16.

Dealing with liquor, the platform advocates government ownership and control of all liquors handled or sold in Manitoba. It opposes all forms of commercialized gambling, and calls for prison reform and consideration of the whole correctional system with a view to the adoption of modern methods in the treatment of delinquents.

Insistence on the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway is the chief feature of those planks dealing with trade and industry. Completion of the railway by the three prairie provinces if the Dominion Government cannot see its way clear to doing the work is suggested.

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AUSTRALIA WEIGHS WIRELESS PLANS

Three Competitive Schemes Are Considered by Which Commonwealth May Be Linked Up More Closely With Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Three competitive schemes for linking Australia by wireless to the Motherland are before the Commonwealth Parliament and a special committee selected from both houses has the question in hand.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, is strongly in favor of a scheme put forward by Amalgamated Wireless (Australia) Limited, for direct wireless communication, but the Radio Communication Company has submitted an alternative scheme. The third proposal is for an imperial system of relay stations in place of direct communication; this is known as the Norman scheme.

Very opportunely, while the whole question of wireless communication was being considered, the first direct press message by wireless received in Australia came clearly from the Marconi Trans-Atlantic station at Marconi in Wales to the experimental long-distance receiving station established by Amalgamated Wireless in this state. The message, which was sent from the London office of the Australian Press Association, was 48 words, and referred to German reparations.

The Prime Minister, commenting on this achievement, said that such a feat had been considered at the imperial conference to be impossible. Yet that which had been declared impossible had now been accomplished.

Second Dispatch

In addition to this first message, a further long wireless message, conveying European news, was caught by the post office radio station in Perth. This particular message was of special interest because it came from the Leafield station in England, which is the first station of the imperial wireless chain.

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high-power reciprocating station in Great Britain, by arrangement with the imperial government; the operation and maintenance of feeder stations in Australia and of coastal stations, with feeder stations on the mainland and in the Pacific Islands; and the manufacture in Australia of all types of wireless apparatus. Stress is laid by the company on the importance of the automatic watch-keeping apparatus for which the company owns the world patents. This apparatus is said to make possible wireless communication with small centers which otherwise would be deprived of wireless facilities to the high cost of apparatus and personnel; it also enables a continuous wireless watch to be maintained at sea, although only one operator might be carried on the vessel using the apparatus.

The Norman scheme, which has already been described in The Christian Science Monitor, provides for an imperial scheme of wireless relay stations. This scheme was condemned in the Australian Parliament by the Prime Minister and found no support from Mr. Charlton, the deputy leader of the Labor Party, or from Dr. Earle Page, leader of the Country Party. The Prime Minister pointed out that Australia must have above all things direct communication with Great Britain and the Norman scheme of relay stations did not supply this.

The

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD AND
YALE CLUBS TIED

Latter Wins by Narrow Margin
of a Single Point in the Class
A Squash Tennis Team
Championship on Thursday

METROPOLITAN INTER-CLUB SQUASH
TENNIS STANDING

(Class A)		
Club	Won	Lost
Harvard Club	7	1
Yale Club	7	1
Columbia Club	3	4
Crescent A. C.	1	5
Princeton Club	1	7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—By the narrow margin of a single point in the last match of the day, Yale Club just managed to win its team match for the Class A squash tennis championship from Harvard Club, 3 matches to 2, in the final contest of the regular season. As a result of this victory, the teams are tied for the championship for the third successive year, making a play-off on a neutral court necessary. Meantime, Crescent Athletic Club, with its usual team took the other match scheduled from a makeshift team representing the Columbia University Club, 3 matches to 1.

At the start of the Yale-Harvard match, interest centered on the contest between F. V. S. Hyde, the national champion, and T. R. Coward, winner of both the fall scratch and the handicap tournaments, who is regarded as a formidable possibility for the 1922 championship. Coward took the lead at the start, taking the first five points before Hyde could score. The champion tied the score on the next hand. Playing his most crafty game, he took the lead on placements and held it for the balance of the game, winning, 15-9, scoring the last point on a miss by Coward of a comparatively easy shot. Coward kept even pace with Hyde in the second game until the sixth hand, when a series of outs by Coward, combined with skillful placements by Hyde, gave the champion the lead at 10-7, and he ran out the match in the tenth, by a series of placements in succession, followed by a drive by Coward into the telltale.

But the final match, on which the team's victory depended, created even greater interest. It brought together two of the most expert veterans of the game, Livingston Platt and John W. Appel Jr. Platt took the lead in the first game, using his steadiness and driving power to get advantage, while Appel seemed slow in getting into action. Platt took the game, 15-8. The second went to Appel, 15-10. His shots seemed to be improving as he settled into his game. In the deciding game, Appel took three points in succession at the opening but Platt overtook and passed him in the next two hands, leading 7-5. They alternated in the lead until Appel had scored 13 to Platt's 11. But Platt tied the score at 13-all and extra points became necessary. Inning after inning they battled until Appel had 4 to 2 for Platt, but could not gain the final point. Platt rallied and held him whenever there was the slightest chance of scoring, both making remarkable recoveries of seemingly sure placements. Finally in the eleventh extra inning, Platt made up his score to 4-all and a drive by Appel, which landed high on the back wall, gave the nitch to his opponent by the margin of one point. The summary:

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard, defeated T. R. Coward, Yale, 15-9, 15-10.
A. J. Cordier, Yale, defeated Anderson Davis, Harvard, 15-10, 15-1.
Livington Platt, Yale, defeated J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard, 15-8, 10-15, 15-17.
Prentiss Sanger, Harvard, defeated O. L. Guernsey, Yale, 15-12, 15-18.
C. J. MacGuire, Yale, defeated P. M. Morrison, Harvard, 15-18, 15-15.

Little depended on the Crescent-Columbia match and the absence of Jay Gould, making substitutes necessary, the leading players of the Crescent team had little trouble taking their matches. E. W. Putnam was unable to continue after his first game against R. E. Fink, and defaulted the match. The summary:

C. M. Bull Jr., Crescent, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia, 15-8, 15-10.
R. E. Fink, Crescent, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia, 15-10, 15-17.
O. W. Dinger, Crescent, defeated Willis Putnam, Columbia, 15-15, 15-15.
L. H. Cornell, Columbia, defeated K. F. McVay, Crescent, 15-10, 6-15, 15-8.

MORTIMER AND
PELL WIN EASILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Two teams from New York and one each from Chicago and Philadelphia are left in the United States national squash racquets doubles championship as a result of the first round matches played at the Philadelphia Racquet Club on Thursday.

C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer of New York, New York, the national champions, won the feature match of the day when they easily disposed of R. A. Gardner and Howard Linn of Chicago, Illinois, in three straight games, 15-7, 15-9, 15-8. Gardner, twice National amateur golf champion and intercollegiate pole vault champion at Yale University a decade ago, put up a good game but his partner was unable to give him much support. Pell and Mortimer displayed all their customary skill.

Jay Gould and J. W. Wear of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who are picked in the final round, defeated R. W. Cutler and Hewitt Morgan of Boston, Massachusetts, in a three-game match, 15-7, 15-10, 15-10.

Gould, although a trifle overweight, played remarkably well, and was well

backed up by Wear. Gould's smashing service was a big factor in the defeat of the Boston pair.

S. T. Frelinghuysen and G. M. Heck-scher of New York, New York, eliminated S. W. Pearson and C. S. Bromley of Philadelphia by winning a fast four-game match, 6-15, 15-3, 15-6, 15-4. Pearson, who is the national squash racquets singles champion, and his partner were at their best in the first game, which they won, but after that it was all New York, the team play of the Metropolitan pair being highly efficient.

One Chicago team, H. L. Dix and E. H. Reynolds, advanced by reason of Fulton Cutting and his New York partner failing to put in an appearance. No reason was given for the default.

The semi-final draw for today brings together Gould and Wear against Dixon and Reynolds and Pell and Mortimer meet Frelinghuysen and Heck-scher. The final will be played Saturday. The summary:

UNITED STATES NATIONAL SQUASH RACQUETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
CHICAGO, Illinois—What happens at Minneapolis, Minnesota, tomorrow night when University of Chicago invades the court of University of Minnesota, will occupy the focus of attention for the period of Saturday to Monday in the race for the basketball championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association.

Two other games are scheduled for the period, but the issues at stake are not so great as in the Maroon-Gopher engagement. University of Iowa, one of the trailers in the race, visits Purdue University Saturday and Indiana University Monday. The other five "Big Ten" quintets plan no contests.

S. T. Frelinghuysen and G. M. Heck-scher, New York, defeated S. W. Pearson and C. S. Bromley, Philadelphia, 6-15, 15-8, 15-6, 15-8.

C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer, New York, defeated R. A. Gardner and Howard Linn, Chicago, 15-7, 15-8, 15-8.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—University of Missouri is now enjoying sole possession of first place in the championship standing of the Missouri Valley Conference basketball race and it looks as if it would be some time before any other team is able to challenge its leadership. This college is now the only undefeated one in the conference, as it eliminated University of Kansas from that position last Tuesday. Missouri has built up another splendid five and, unless Kansas or Nebraska is able to improve during the next month, the Tigers will again take the championship.

Grinnell College came over into the won column last week by defeating Washington University, 23 to 22. That leaves Washington as the only team in the conference that has not won at least one game.

Four of the colleges are tied with an even percentage and they are going to put up a great battle for the fourth and fifth positions in the standing. There is little to choose between them at the present time. They are Kansas State Agricultural College, Iowa State College, University of Oklahoma and Drake University.

Capt. G. E. Rody '22 of the University of Kansas continues to lead the individual scorers with 86 points. He has made 21 goals from the floor and 44 from the foul line. Capt. G. H. Bond Jr. of Missouri has 85 points. T. L. Evans of Drake, 71; L. Brownning of Missouri, 57; F. E. Bass of Grinnell, 55; A. H. Smith of Nebraska, 20; T. C. Thompson of Washington, 18; J. L. Knight of Missouri, 22; C. E. Waits of Oklahoma, 12; F. W. Williams of Kansas State, 11; J. M. Clegg of Iowa State, 10; G. Warren of Nebraska, 9; H. A. Wilhelm of Drake, 14; C. R. Russell of Nebraska, 12; M. Cristal of Washington, 13; M. N. Innes of Iowa State, 12; R. H. Greene of Iowa State, 11; A. E. Woestemeyer of Kansas, 11; H. C. Bunker of Missouri, 12; W. G. Conner of Kansas State, 11; J. W. Zimmerman of Washington, 8; W. N. Whitehill of Grinnell, 9; R. A. Fearing of Grinnell, 8; G. S. Endacott of Kansas, 8; C. T. Black of Kansas, 7; W. F. Gilmer of Oklahoma, 6; H. G. Webber of Kansas State, 6; J. T. Wulf of Kansas, 5; Thomas Smith of Drake, 5; L. A. Baker of Grinnell, 5; W. G. Rosier of Drake, 5; F. L. Foval of Kansas State, 5; L. H. Macay of Grinnell, 5; Harold James of Oklahoma, 4; D. C. Lefler of Washington, 4; W. W. Morse of Oklahoma, 4; P. Boen of Drake, 4; G. O. Munger of Nebraska, 3; L. J. Bryan of Kansas State, 3; G. S. Wann of Kansas State, 2; W. M. Cockey of Oklahoma, 2; A. L. Johnson of Oklahoma, 2; A. D. Kohl of Nebraska, 2; J. T. Haynes of Oklahoma, 2; H. E. Woodward of Iowa State, 2; B. A. Prosterik of Kansas, 2; W. G. Beaman of Kansas, 2; P. E. Paxton of Iowa State, 2; G. M. Tyler of Oklahoma, 1; C. A. Schmitz of Washington, 1; Jack Sparks of Drake, 1; H. A. Olsen of Kansas, 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

INDIANA, Bloomington—The Hoosiers have won a game, but lost two. The first loss came last Friday at Columbus, Ohio, when Ohio State University scored 23 points to Indiana's 17. This was followed Monday by a defeat at the hands of the visiting Gophers, 19 to 16.

More evenly matched should be the Indiana-Iowa tilt at Bloomington, Indiana, Monday. The Hoosiers have won a game, but lost two. The first loss came last Friday at Columbus, Ohio, when Ohio State University scored 23 points to Indiana's 17. This was followed Monday by a defeat at the hands of the visiting Gophers, 19 to 16.

Eighteen games have been played to date and 767 points have been scored. This is slightly less than 43 points to a game. Fifty-four players have figured in the scoring, six new ones having appeared in the list during the past seven days. W. A. Taylor '22 of Wisconsin still heads the list with 77 points, having made 21 goals from the floor and 30 from the foul line. The full list follows:

Goals
Fir. Ft. Pts.
G. E. Rody, Kansas... 22 44 86
G. H. Bond Jr., Missouri... 23 31 77
T. L. Evans, Drake... 21 39 72
L. Brownning, Missouri... 25 37 57
F. E. Bass, Grinnell... 7 41 55
A. H. Smith, Nebraska... 20 14 54
T. C. Thompson, Washington... 8 35 54
J. L. Knight, Missouri... 22 0 50
C. E. Waits, Oklahoma... 12 24 46
F. W. Williams, Kansas State... 11 24 46
J. M. Clegg, Iowa State... 10 22 46
G. Warren, Nebraska... 0 20 46
H. A. Wilhelm, Drake... 14 0 46
C. R. Russell, Nebraska... 12 3 46
M. Cristal, Washington... 13 0 26
M. N. Innes, Iowa State... 12 0 24
R. H. Greene, Iowa State... 11 0 22
A. E. Woestemeyer, Kansas... 11 0 22
H. C. Bunker, Missouri... 12 0 22
W. G. Conner, Kansas State... 11 0 21
J. W. Zimmerman, Washington... 8 0 19
W. N. Whitehill, Grinnell... 9 0 18
R. A. Fearing, Grinnell... 8 0 18
G. S. Endacott, Kansas... 8 0 16
C. T. Black, Kansas... 7 0 14
W. F. Gilmer, Oklahoma... 6 0 13
H. G. Webber, Kansas State... 6 0 12
J. T. Wulf, Kansas... 5 0 12
Thomas Smith, Drake... 5 0 10
L. A. Baker, Grinnell... 5 0 10
W. G. Rosier, Drake... 5 0 10
F. L. Foval, Kansas State... 5 0 10
L. H. Macay, Grinnell... 5 0 10
Harold James, Oklahoma... 4 0 8
D. C. Lefler, Washington... 4 0 8
W. W. Morse, Oklahoma... 4 0 8
P. Boen, Drake... 4 0 8
G. O. Munger, Nebraska... 3 0 8
L. J. Bryan, Kansas State... 3 0 8
G. S. Wann, Kansas State... 2 0 8
W. M. Cockey, Oklahoma... 2 0 8
A. L. Johnson, Oklahoma... 2 0 8
A. D. Kohl, Nebraska... 2 0 8
J. T. Haynes, Oklahoma... 2 0 8
H. E. Woodward, Iowa State... 2 0 8
B. A. Prosterik, Kansas... 2 0 8
W. G. Beaman, Kansas... 2 0 8
P. E. Paxton, Iowa State... 2 0 8
G. M. Tyler, Oklahoma... 1 0 8
C. A. Schmitz, Washington... 1 0 8
Jack Sparks, Drake... 1 0 8
H. A. Olsen, Kansas... 1 0 8

MINNESOTA LEADS
CONFERENCE RACE

Meets the University of Chicago
Tomorrow Night in Game
Which Will Be Hard Test—
Purdue and Illinois Undefeated

WESTERN CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING		
College	Won	Lost
University of Minnesota	4	0
Purdue University	3	0
University of Illinois	2	1
University of Wisconsin	3	1
University of Chicago	2	1
Ohio State University	2	1
Indiana University	1	2
Michigan	1	2
Illinois	0	3
University of Iowa	0	3
Northwestern University	0	6

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from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—What happens at Minneapolis, Minnesota, tomorrow night when University of Chicago invades the court of University of Minnesota, will occupy the focus of attention for the period of Saturday to Monday in the race for the basketball championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association.

Two other games are scheduled for the period, but the issues at stake are not so great as in the Maroon-Gopher engagement. University of Iowa, one of the trailers in the race, visits Purdue University Saturday and Indiana University Monday. The other five "Big Ten" quintets plan no contests.

Dr. L. J. Cooke, one of the veteran coaches, has stronger talent at hand than for several seasons. He is developing H. C. Severinson '24 into a high-scoring forward, and in Capt. A. A. Kearney '23, is revealing a guard who can score from the floor and cage free throws. Minnesota's prestige was raised last Saturday when it defeated University of Wisconsin 17 to 15. With this game went the leadership in the race. This victory was followed Monday by a 19-to-16 win over Indiana.

The game was easily one of the best of the local season, combining as it did speed combination play and individual work above the average, and the outstanding players for the locals were, Roach in goal, and Dye who scored two of the three goals. Roach prevented many almost certain goals by the way he stopped the opposing attacks after they had penetrated the defense in front of him, and Dye was the only one of the locals who could penetrate the Corbeau-Sprague Cleghorn defense, and it did not score more often was due to the work of Vesina in the Canadians' nets. The three regular defense men of the visitors were their best players, and Corbeau and Sprague Cleghorn, as well as playing well defensively, threatened the local goal many times. The former scored the only goal for the visitors.

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Although it has lost one game out of three, Chicago has one of the formidable teams. With the experience of the first Conference skirmishes, the new coach, Nelson Norgren, and his new system should be working better. The Maroons nipped a victory from Northwestern University in the last minute of a game. Friday, the score being 23 to 22. The score indicates the Maroon defense needs bolstering, as Northwestern did not score so heavily in any of its previous five defeats.

While Purdue, like Minnesota, has a clean record to keep unmarred, its opponent, Iowa, has lost all its games so far. One of Purdue's three victories was at the expense of Iowa, the score being 36 to 22. This Saturday Purdue will have an added advantage of playing at home. Following the victory over the Hawkeyes, the Boiler-makers showed consistency in defeating Northwestern for the second time, the score being 32 to 19.

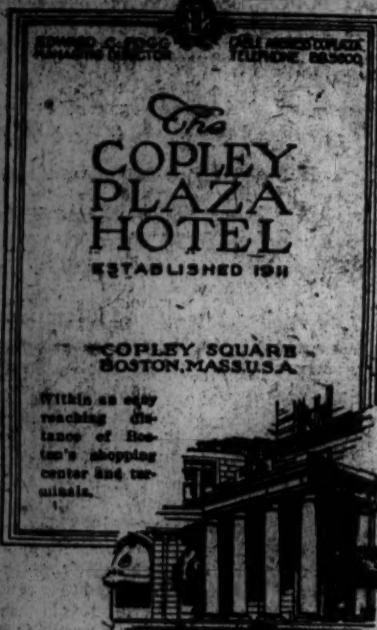
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Fir. Ft. Pts.
W. A. Taylor, Wisconsin... 14 22 58
D. S. White, Purdue... 11 25 55
H. W. McKenzie, Northwestern... 10 23 55
L. D. Dudley, Ohio State... 18 7 45
C. E. Ely, Michigan... 6 23 45
F. W. Williams, Kansas State... 12 21 45
McKenzie '23 of Northwestern are tied for third place with 43 points to the credit of each. Dudley has made 18 goals from the floor, the best showing of any player in the Conference, and seven from the foul line, while McKenzie has made 10 from the floor and 23 from the foul line. The list is as follows

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND



IN BOSTON

You have the choice of three excellently conducted hotels managed by the J. R. Whipple Corporation. One supply equipment for all three and conduct business in Boston and at this country, but also imports extensively. This is but one factor which has made the names of these hotels famous.

Hotel Touraine
Universally esteemed for its luxury, beauty and distinctive service.

Parker House
A hotel of traditional and exceptional comfort. Privately appointed.

Young's Hotel
In the financial district, widely known for New England cooking.

EASTERN

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1510 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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AMERICAN & EUROPEAN PLAN

Established in 1897.
15 stories high.
116 rooms, all outside.
European \$10.00 up.
American \$10.00 up.
Dinner \$2.00 up.
Breakfast \$1.00 up.
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American and European
Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine
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IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE APPEALS TO YOU, WHY NOT TRY
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Rooms reasonable. Service high class. Ask for Shirley.

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European Plan
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Particularly suitable
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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK CITY

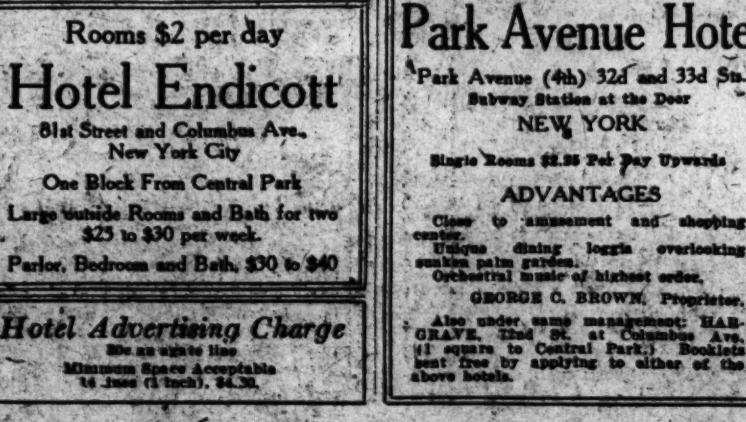
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Probably not another city in the United States can boast so unique, yet attractive a combination. A thriving industrial residential and resort city growing by leaps and bounds. Statistics show population has increased from 2,250 in 1907 to 75,000 in 1921, and still growing rapidly. Located in the most beautiful part of the state, to say nothing of scores of other profitable industries and opportunities.

It is the home of the "Virginia" "city of hospitality"; enjoys 360 days of sunshine every year; is situated on the shores of the

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

Some Signs of Reawakening of Business Encourage Feeling That Trade Is Going to Take a Turn for the Better

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—There is a feeling that the British cotton industry is going to take a turn for the better. It is quite true there are signs here and there of a reawakening of business, and on the strength of this a few extra orders have been given for yarn and cloth. It has yet to be proved, however, that the very slight revival will lead to an appreciable improvement in the demand for cotton plece goods.

The industry has passed through a bad year. There can be no doubt that 1921 has constituted a record for dwindling exports, without which the British cotton industry must sink to a low position in the world's manufacture. The latest figures issued are for the 11 months of 1921, ended November 30. What do these reveal? They show that whilst Great Britain exported 6,544,866 linear yards of cotton-piece goods in the 11 months of 1913, only 2,572,355,500 square yards were exported in the 11 months of 1921. The difference between linear and square yards is about 7 per cent in favor of square yards.

Export Comparison

This means that if the 1921 returns had been given in linear yards, the figures would have been almost 7 per cent higher than they are in square yards. But the comparison means that in 1921 the British export trade is over 64 per cent less than it was in 1913, the latest normal year. To measure what this means to the British cotton industry, it must be realized to what extent it is dependent on foreign trade.

There are 57,000,000 spindles and 800,000 looms, both employing 560,000 operatives. The home market can provide work for only about 23 per cent of the machinery and the workpeople; and 77 per cent of the production must be sold abroad. Hence, without foreign orders, the British cotton industry must collapse. If the home and foreign demands are taken together for the last 12 months, there has been full work for less than 50 per cent of the machinery and the operatives.

How long is it going to take the industry to get back the remainder? Ever since 1914, the exports have gone less and less. There has been a tendency to assume that the unprecedented drop has been largely due to the import duty of India of 11 per cent against cotton goods, combined with the Ghandi fanaticism to "boycott British goods." But this is delusion, because the extraordinary decrease in the demand for fabrics is universal.

Trade with India

India's trade with Lancashire is down by about 58 per cent. With Central and South America, Lancashire's trade is down by 66 per cent; with European countries 57 per cent; with the British Colonies 55 per cent; with China 65 per cent; with Japan 72 per cent. These percentages represent the decline for the first 11 months of 1921. It will take time for this situation to be reversed. For one thing, prices will have to be lowered.

In 1913 (eleven months) Great Britain obtained £29,232,768 for 6,544,866,000 yards of cotton cloth sold abroad. In 1920 (eleven months) she received £295,630,641 for 4,183,155,700 yards. In 1921 (eleven months) foreigners have paid £126,293,291 for only 2,572,355,500. This means in round figures that in 1921 Great Britain got an average of 11% per yard for all cloth exported, and 15d. in 1920, whilst in pre-war days the average worked out at about 3d. per yard.

Cotton provides the cheapest form of clothing in the world. It is bought by the poorest classes. It must be cheap to meet the purses of the consumer. Today it is too dear. Apart from the collapse of world credit and the dangerous instability of world-wide exchange rates, the price of cotton fabrics is too high for the defeated economic resources of the users. In England, charges in the form of wages, taxation, and all necessities are high, but some way must be found, nevertheless, to cheapen the cotton products. The world will not buy at present prices. That is the main secret of England's drastic fall in the exportation of cotton manufactures.

The year has ended rather badly. As has been shown, exports have fallen to a record low level. Few companies are paying profit. Shares are being given away in some instances to prevent the owners having to meet a further call on capital. The only consolation is that things cannot become worse. If there is a change, it must be for the better.

EQUIPMENT CERTIFICATE SALES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States War Finance Corporation has announced the sale of \$32,442,400 railroad equipment trust certificates, the largest amount to be disposed of by the government in a single day. The corporation stated that certificates sold so date amount to \$211,064,200, two-thirds of the securities originally held by the United States Director-General of Railroads.

CANADIAN FIELD CROP VALUES

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics places the aggregate value of all field crops in Canada in 1921 at \$331,863,700, against \$1,655,344,950 in 1920 and \$572,700,100 in 1919, the highest on record.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed easy yesterday: March 16.16, May 16.07, July 15.70, October 15.15, December 15.03. Spot cotton quiet, middling 16.70.

BUSINESS SHOWS STRONGER SIGNS

Farmers' Fight for Recognition but Another Disturbance in March to Normal Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—While the farming industry is at the Washington Conference seeking to establish itself in its rightful position in the national economic structure the general business condition continues to improve steadily in spite of delays and some setbacks.

Hopeful signs are seen by Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, in the large orders for new supplies for the railroads.

Banking reports and the federal reserve statements continue to be encouraging.

Cars loaded with revenue freight are increasing according to the reports received by the American Railroad Association. For the week ending January 14, the number of cars was 720,877 or an increase of 114,885 compared with the previous week and an increase of 5022 compared with the same week in 1921.

Chicago mail order houses find business improving this month which is regarded as a more significant index than the annual reports covering last year that show a loss for some of the companies.

General employment conditions are slightly better according to a survey of the situation in 14 industries made by the United States Department of Labor. In eight industries there were increases in the number employed, in six there were decreases, between December, 1920, and 1921.

Iron and steel showed the greatest decrease with 23.3 per cent fewer employed in December, 1921, than in December, 1920.

The wool industry displayed the greatest climb with an average of 119.9 per cent. Seven of 14 industries showed increases in the total payroll. Again the wool industry showed the greatest increase with 113.8 per cent average. Iron and steel and bituminous coal showed decreases of 58.4 per cent and 43.3 per cent respectively.

In regard to the iron and steel outlook the Iron Age says: With the ups and downs of steel works operation in January, shown in a range of 40 per cent to 50 per cent for the Steel Corporation and 25 per cent to 40 per cent for the larger independents, the rate of new buying has been little changed.

It is considered a favorable sign that mills have kept so well up to the rate of December, with prospects that the pace can be held pending appearance of the so-called seasonal demand of February.

While orders are coming in considerable numbers, the volume is not impressive and uncertainty as to prices is not relieved. On one hand the expectation, long disappointed, of lower freight rates; on the other hand, the expected coal strike would mean scarcity and higher prices in coal, coke, iron and steel.

Railroad equipment features the export market. South Manchurian Railroad wants 6000 tons of 100-pound rails, and mills are meeting keen British competition. For Mexican Railroad shops \$360,000 worth of machine tools is under consideration. Not in many months have so many new fabricated steel projects appeared as in the past week.

At the price of southern pig iron continues to recede, it becomes an increasingly important factor in the north, particularly in Chicago, where sales have been made as low as \$15.50, Birmingham, or 50 cents lower than the prevailing quotation.

The Credit Clearing House's weekly report of merchandising activities by manufacturers and wholesalers shows improvement over last week, both in purchases and payments, while indebtedness remains practically unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKET TREND REACTIONARY

NEW YORK, New York—A reactionary tendency was displayed by practically the entire list in the stock market yesterday. Tighter money and adverse industrial conditions precipitated extensive selling for both accounts, special issues sustaining rather responsible losses. Postponement of dividend action on Consolidated Gas helped to depress the list toward the close, when leaders showed reactions of 2 to 5 points. United States Liberty and other bonds were irregular. Call money ruled at 4% per cent. Sales totaled \$65,800 shares.

The market closed at slightly above the day's lowest prices: American International 33%, off 1%; American Sugar 64%, off 2%; American Woolen 31%, off 1%; Consolidated Gas 37% off 3%; Cuba Cane preferred 21%, off 2%; Houston Oil 72%, off 2%; Mexican Petroleum 111%, off 1%; Republic Iron & Steel 52%, off 2%; U.S. Rubber 63%, off 1%.

ECONOMISTS' VIEW ON BUSINESS

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The Harvard University committee of economic research says, regarding the business outlook for this year: "It appears probable that 1922 will be a year of easier money, better business, more stable prices and higher profits than in 1921, and there is evidence also that the general movement of business and wholesale prices will be upward. There is no reason, however, to anticipate a boom in 1922."

FLOUR BUSINESS IMPROVES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Domestic flour business improved sharply, according to local mills. Buyers specify shipment as soon as possible, indicating light stocks. Premiums for best milling grades have been advancing, and there have been some sales for export.

REPORT ON GERMAN TRADE CONDITIONS

Hamburg Chamber of Commerce in Annual Review Discusses Import and Export Relations With Various Countries

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The annual report of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce, one of the best unofficial indices to the state of Germany's export and import trade, which has just been published, is an extremely interesting and important document. Bitter complaints are made that the entente prevents the resumption of normal trade relations between Germany and her former colonies. "In the year 1921 also," says the report in question, "the German merchant and business man has not been able to do trade with former German colonies because the entente still refuses to allow Germans to return there or German goods to be imported." Trade with Germany's former African colonies is represented as at a standstill although, ironically enough, palm oil from South Cameroon is reaching Germany through the agency of French middlemen.

The British motor-passenger liner Abu has made a trip from Liverpool to West Africa and back on 750 tons of fuel. A coal-fired steamer would have required 3000 tons of fuel to make the same trip.

The Phoenix Iron Works Company has secured a contract for 17,800-barrel storage tanks for the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company at Cushing, Oklahoma. The order involves approximately 5000 tons of steel plates.

The value of declared exports to the United States and insular possessions as at all consulates in France during 1921 totalled \$59,443,204, against \$468,022,771 in 1920, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Commerce from Paris.

Lloyd's Register says that launches by Germany in 1921 totalled 509,064 tons, or 42,000 tons more than the gain for all other countries except America and Great Britain. German shipyards have now regained their pre-war production, 1913 showing 465,000 gross tons launched. Production in 1921 for the world was 2,803,000 gross tons less than in 1919, but 1,000,000 tons in excess of 1913.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

"During the year now closed," continues the report of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce, "the relations between Germany and the United States have assumed a definite shape.

The regularization of confiscated German property in America, which is to take place later, is a matter of extreme importance to Germany. The economic crisis at present affecting America has had the result of making the United States eager to obtain new markets, and it is evident that her future political attitude toward Germany will be dominated by economic considerations.

So far as the Argentine is concerned, demand for German articles became noticeable last May, when the German exchange began to depreciate in a striking way, and later in the year a large number of orders for the delivery of goods there were booked in Germany.

Trade with Argentina

"During the last few weeks trade with the Argentine was, unfortunately affected by two factors—the startling fluctuations in the German exchange and the growing tendency of German firms to insist on payment in foreign currency—dollars, pounds or Swiss francs." It is admitted that foreign firms do not favor the payment of their purchases in any currency except marks. "Trade between Germany and Chile," declares the report, "on the strength of old and friendly relations between Germany and the United States have assumed a definite shape.

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MASONS AT GENEVA STRENGTHEN CODE

Woman Masonry Is Definitely Eliminated — Jurisdictional Points Settled — Clandestine Membership Strictly Defined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK. New York—Two things believed to be of paramount importance were accomplished by the organization of the Masonic International Association at the recent Geneva conference. It was decided that the membership of grand lodges belonging to the association must be composed of men exclusively. Thus woman masonry, as a part of the order, is disposed of.

"Members of the association respect the territorial integrity and jurisdiction of each other member. Foreign lodges within our territory, chartered by legitimate grand lodges, acting, however, in hostility to our claims of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, will be eliminated."

"Grand lodges maintain each its entire sovereign independence. The association has no concern with matters other than those of its own organization and functioning."

ILLINOIS SENATOR ANSWERS CRITICISM

Medill McCormick, in an Open Letter, Explains American Senate's Inquiry Into Policies and Politics of Europeans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO. Illinois—Denial of any unfriendliness toward France in his Senate resolution asking information regarding the degree in which the political policies of European states and the chronic deficits of the various governments contribute to the economic disorder of the world, is made by Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from this State. In an open message answering an outburst of criticism by Paris newspapers, Senator McCormick said:

"Are we unfriendly if we seek the facts to which I have alluded? And if we consider them in order to determine their influence upon our situation, and in order to decide the economic policy which we should pursue?"

"I am one of those who believe that if circumstances justify, if economic risks warrant, if European governmental policies permit America's cooperation, America will do her part in the economic reconstruction of Europe."

"Let us consider that from the American point of view."

"There are between the Pyrenees and the Volga over a dozen governments given prominence in the management and direction of the association, the first in the history of the fraternity. It is one of five grand jurisdictions entrusted with the management of the business of the association for the first three years of its life. It controls the question of membership in the association so far as the United States is concerned, and thereby is in a position to eliminate recognition of clandestine bodies in the United States, which in Europe heretofore have often, through ignorance, been recognized, and thereby have been enabled by pointing to such recognition of legitimacy and use it to further their fraudulent financial schemes."

"Membership in the association is dependent upon subscribing to the principles enunciated. These, however, are not exclusive, but embrace those things upon which all can agree, leaving open for future accord and understanding matters not touched upon, they thereafter to be incorporated in the declaration of principles as agreed to."

"Grand lodges and not individuals, are given prominence in the management and direction of the association. Herby is minimized the opportunity of competition for individual advancement. The grand master for the time being or the grand lodge over which he presides, determines who shall express the will on the advisory committee, when such grand lodge is an elected member of that committee. This plan of government dwarfs the individual and exalts the institution; it lessens the likelihood of any one individual attempting to pose as the head of Masonry. The duration of his term in his representative capacity is beyond the control of the individual; it is entirely under the control of the association and his grand lodge. These two would have to act in concert before any one man could gain ascendancy over the association."

Unit and Equality

Founded on landmarks philanthropic, philosophic and progressive, the basis of which is the acceptance of the declaration that all men are brothers, Freemasonry has for its object, according to the association's tenets, "the quest of truth, the study and practice of morality, and of that which will lead to unity among men."

"Freemasonry," continues the declaration, "labors to better the condition of humanity from the material and spiritual standpoint, as well as to lead it to a higher intellectual and social plane."

"It has for principles, toleration, respect for others and for self, liberty of conscience. It holds it to be its duty to extend to all members of the human family the bonds of fraternity, which unite Freemasons the world over."

"Freemasonry, deeming work to be one of the essential duties of man, honors equally those who toil with their hands and those given to intellectual pursuits."

Work Accomplished

Some of the other accomplishments of the Geneva conference were thus outlined for The Christian Science Monitor:

The conference established an agency through which all grand lodges are enabled to deal with one another in their efforts to get at the truth concerning each other; thus facilitating their getting the facts upon which to base their several judgments of each other, instead of having

in conclusion the message reads:

"We have thought it our duty by private contribution or by public aid to join in the reconstruction of French villages, in feeding hungry German, Polish, Czech, and Magyar children, and in relieving the starving in Russia."

"All this we conceive to be compatible with a calm and sensible study of the salient facts regarding the European budgets and the European deficits. How can any one interpret the action of the American Senate in calling for the facts in any but a friendly and sensible light?"

"Tell me, if the budgets of Europe cannot be made to balance, what must happen? If the governmental deficits continue, together with the issue of bonds and paper currency, what is to be the future of European credit and European exchange?"

HIGH STANDARDS IN LAW ARE URGED

Ethics of Legal Profession Discussed by Prominent Attorneys at Ethical Society Meeting

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Higher aspirations than making money were urged upon young men entering the legal profession, by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General for Massachusetts, in addressing the members of the Boston Ethical Society. The topic of the evening was "Ethics in the Practice of Law" and other speakers were Henry F. Hurlburt, president of the Boston Bar Association, Robert O. Harris, United States district attorney, and Homer Albers, dean of the Boston University Law School.

"I wish," said Attorney-General Allen, "that we might do something more to make the public generally realize the high standard that does obtain among the vast majority of the men in the profession. Our profession has been and should remain a learned profession."

"Within the past six months I have received a letter from a teacher in one of our law schools, saying that he had observed that the young men who came into the school seemed to come with a view of learning law for the purpose of making money, and he hoped there might be a movement which would make for higher aspirations in the young men entering the legal profession."

Mr. Hurlburt said that there were three rules for the legal profession to follow. "One," he said, "is duty to one's client, the second, duty to the court, and the third, duty to the public; and if we follow those rules we have established our code of ethics and do not need any written code. When a great crisis comes and it appears that the public must be protected—against some people, members of my profession, who try to destroy or injure the public—then it is the duty of the lawyer to lay down his tools and go in and render all the service he can for the benefit of the community regardless of consequences to himself."

"Of course, no man is entitled to any particular credit for doing his duty, and no lawyer is. We are all bound by the rule of the square yard, and every man in my profession who has a conscience will so conduct himself that he will be able to say that he has done the best he could and has acted according to his conscience."

SHIPPING BOARD CUTS PAY FOR ALL ITS MEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Reduction in the wage scale of officers and men on United States Shipping Board vessels amounting to more than 15 per cent and effective February 6, has been announced by the board.

The new scales, which will run until next June 30, amounts to a cut of 15 per cent for deck officers, radio men, engineers and firemen, and of 25 per cent for the unlicensed personnel, including seamen and deck hands.

CREDIT EXTENSIONS

"D. Last year the exports from the United States exceeded the imports by \$2,000,000,000, obviously involving vast credit transactions."

"E. The European governments our associates in the war, our enemies in the war, and those which were neutral in the war, have been spending sums in excess of their revenue not only to

"F. Reconstruction under extraordinary budgets but under the ordinary budgets;"

"G. For great military establishments;

"H. For great numbers of civil functionaries;

"I. For interest on their internal debts."

"These facts, that is, the continued deficits, the continued employment of great numbers of civil functionaries, the continued maintenance of great armies, not only raise grave doubts in the mind of the American citizen regarding the peace of Europe and its economic future, but lead him to ask himself about the part which he is playing in the maintenance of European armies and in the payment of great numbers of civil functionaries in Europe."

"He has insisted, and effectively insisted, upon the drastic curtailment of public expenditure by his own government alike for the civil establishment and the military establishment.

RETRENCHMENT NECESSARY

"Here in America there is a constant and sharp diminution of the number of civil employees of the national government. The American taxpayer is conscious—patiently conscious, but still conscious—that in the measure which the expenditures of European governments may prevent the payments of interest on the debt due America, he, the plain American taxpayer, is paying for military and civil establishments in Europe, as well as for the interest on the internal debt of the European states."

"In conclusion the message reads: 'We have thought it our duty by private contribution or by public aid to join in the reconstruction of French villages, in feeding hungry German, Polish, Czech, and Magyar children, and in relieving the starving in Russia.'

"All this we conceive to be compatible with a calm and sensible study of the salient facts regarding the European budgets and the European deficits. How can any one interpret the action of the American Senate in calling for the facts in any but a friendly and sensible light?"

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EDUCATIONAL

NEW COURSES FOR GIRLS IN AUSTRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA. Austria—One of the principal reforms introduced into the Austrian schools is the teaching of cooking and household management. But, for this important department of education, it was found that no teachers were available, consequently a series of theoretical and practical courses in cookery had to be arranged. These are proving a success, especially in Vienna.

The lessons begin with an hour spent in drawing up the bill of fare, discussing the ingredients and the furnishing of the dishes, the nutritive values of the various foods, and other things interesting though equally necessary things to be known. When the theory lessons are over, the class begins work at the cooking stoves.

The students are divided into three groups: soup cooks, meat and vegetable cooks, and cake and pastry cooks. These are interchanged every week. Each of these groups has also to perform all the secondary work, such as preparing the table for dinner and cleaning up in the kitchen. A complete bill of fare is prepared every day, which forms at the same time the midday meal of the students, and they are therefore interested in seeing that the cooking should be beyond reproach.

Courses Somewhat Restricted

At this time, when foodstuffs are so dear, it is not possible to teach the students how to prepare some dishes which in peace times might be found on nearly every dinner-table. But they are taught how to make use of the best substitutes for eggs, butter and so forth, which cannot be bought except at extortionate prices, and frequently are not to be had at any price.

After the meal there follows a general criticism of the various courses, in which the pupils speak first. Their remarks are supplemented by the teacher who, when anything has not been properly prepared, explains the cause, so that it shall not occur again. One task is the copying out of all the receipts by hand, as the cookery book from which the lessons are given is out of print and the present cost of publication is too great to permit the issuing of a new edition. But the pupils take up the work quite cheerfully, and after all, an autograph cookery book, filled with well tried receipts, has its own peculiar interest and value.

Other Instruction

Members of the cooking classes are also instructed in other branches of domestic science—especially in the handling of linens, in all the processes from washing to ironing. When they return to their homes after six months' training, they are able to teach the younger girls to become good cooks and housekeepers, and thereby do much toward increasing the comfort and pleasure of home and family life. The chief cooking courses are given in Vienna and are attended by comparatively few school teachers from the provinces. This is partly owing to the expense of sending teachers to Vienna, but also to the fact that local courses have been started in several districts. One advantage these enjoy is the purchase of foodstuffs at much lower prices than prevail in Vienna. Further, these country centers can get fresh milk, eggs, and butter, the first of which can never be had in Vienna, whilst the others are very scarce.

JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—During the past three or four years an addition to British educational machinery has been made by the institution of joint advisory committees consisting of representatives of teachers and of education authorities. It will be remembered that the report of the famous Whitley commission on industrial relationships coincided with the expressed desire of teachers for a higher status and more power in the determination of educational conditions. The application of the idea of Whitley councils to the services of education appears to have been fraught with nothing but good. Both nationally and locally its valuable effects are already apparent.

The Whitley report recommended the setting up in all the great public services of joint councils consisting of representatives of employers and employees. These councils were to be on a threefold basis: one was to be founded on the respective national organizations, the second was to have a local character, either of province, or county, or district, and the third was to be based on the individual workshop (that is, in education, the individual school). Both the first and second sections of this recommendation have been made effective in the world of education; but the third (namely, councils for individual schools) has not yet achieved any great popularity.

National Aspect

To consider, first, the national aspect. A striking and highly successful instance of a joint council covering the whole of England and Wales is the famous Standing Joint Committee on Teachers' Salaries, popularly known as the Burnham committee. The valuable results of the arduous and difficult work of this body are well known to educationalists. For the first time in the history of public education in Great Britain some sort of order has been established in the one-time chaotic state of teacher salaries. In 1918, when the Burnham committee was set up, the situation in this matter was

deplorable. Scales of salaries varied from place to place; they were, in many cases, totally inadequate; and teachers were employing the "strike" weapon to improve them. Immediately on the setting up of their joint committee, consisting of 22 representatives of local education authorities and the same number of teachers, peace was restored, and each successive step in the work of the committee has been marked by an economic betterment of teachers' conditions and an improvement in the relationships between the various factors in the work of education. It was found that no teachers were available, consequently a series of theoretical and practical courses in cookery had to be arranged. These are proving a success, especially in Vienna.

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THE OXFORD UNION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Three things an Oxford man usually does when he returns to revive the memories of his student days are: talking to his old "scout," the servant who had charge of his room; shaking hands with the head of his college, and visiting the Union, the undergraduate club. The servant may remember him as one of the many he tended; the head of the college may only rarely recall his face, especially if he did not distinguish himself in scholarship or sports, but at the Union he will be among old familiar surroundings and he can again live a few hours of his undergraduate days and not feel an intruder, for is he not a life member of this organization?

The Union is not old in comparison with the remainder of Oxford. It has not yet celebrated its centenary. But it has taken its place in Oxford life more than any other institution because of the part it has played in the development of England's statesmen. Active participation in the Union debates of Oxford and Cambridge are still regarded as among the stepping stones to English public life. The portraits of such men as Bryce, and the busts of such men as Gladstone and Asquith, who were presidents of this Union, show the interest taken in student politics.

In Primary Purpose

The primary purpose of the Union was recently expressed in the Isis, the undergraduate magazine, when it said:

"Though we suppose that never again shall we see the Union Debating Hall crowded as in the early days after the war, yet it would be desirable if it could attract not merely seeking for office, but men anxious to learn how to speak on their feet. The opinions may be worthless—they usually are—but the fact that a large proportion of the university is interested in current affairs is a healthy sign and one not to be derided. The Union offices rightly should be regarded as prizes of honor going to the ablest orators, but the real object of the Union is not the distribution of ideas, but the congregation of thought. The interchange of views and the conflict of opinions give education in its highest sense, and it is hoped that the Oxford Union, with its great traditions, will continue to make its appeal to every section of university life."

The various political clubs fight for the offices, yet every member who attends follows his own judgment in voting on the questions debated, regardless of the side of the house on which he sits. The one door from the house is divided by column and if he goes to the right or left he either votes aye or no. The seating arrangement is like the House of Commons and the rules of the House of Commons are followed almost to the letter.

Many of the questions discussed by the House of Commons are discussed also in the Union, and an account of the debate is to be found the next morning in The Morning Post of London. Oxford in the past has been considered a hotbed of conservatism, but the present president is a member of the Labor Party and the five preceding him fought under the banner of liberalism.

A Notable Tradition

There is a notable tradition permeating the Oxford Union. In John Morley's "Life of Gladstone" a letter of the great Prime Minister is quoted, telling of the debate in 1831 on the Reform Bill, which lasted three nights and came to a division partly because the "voters" had got tired of dancing attendance, partly because the speakers on the revolutionary side were exhausted.

Another Example

The other example is that of the county of Leicester. The scheme in this case provides for thirteen members of the authority to meet a similar number of teachers and the latter are so allocated as to represent every branch of the profession in the area. Six of them are elementary schoolteachers, four are engaged in secondary schools and there are three representing the technical, handicraft, and domestic subjects teachers. The scheme states that the object of the committee is to secure close cooperation between the county committee and the general body of teachers, and to enable all classes of teachers to contribute their views and experience toward the solution of educational questions.

In view of the ever-increasing technicality of the administration of education, and the need for expert guidance in such matters as tests for junior scholarships, the provision of central schools of a suitable type, and the supply of equipment for the various new methods of teaching, it is obvious that the institution of consultative committees such as have been described has become a necessity to the authorities, quite apart from any consideration of the elevation of the status of teachers. Incidentally, a result is showing itself which was not looked for but is all to the good. The necessity for the teachers to speak with a single voice and to present a united front to the authority's representatives involves the collaboration and cooperation of the various sections of the profession in such a way as has never before been found necessary. The consequence is that, wherever advisory committees have been set up, the various grades of teachers have come together for common action. The effect which this development must have upon the unity and status of the profession are obvious. It is evident that the widespread adoption of the device of the consultative committee is fraught with educational benefits of a far-reaching

character. She considers her appointment to establish a department of Bulgarian literature and history, which she believes to be the first of its kind in the United States, to be an honor to her country. Her lectures will be delivered in English.

Professor Shishmanoff-Stefanoff has translated Longfellow's poems into her own tongue and is contemplating the translation of the works of other American poets. She has also published several pamphlets in both Bulgarian and French including a critical study of the women poets in France, a study of poets and poetry, and a study of the philosophical novels of Anatole France, copies of all of which are in the New York State Library at Albany.

TEXTBOOKS PLUS OTHER BOOKS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The curriculum in the public schools of British Columbia, it is maintained in some quarters, is overloaded, and the fact that four out of every five of the teachers in the province are women, whereas the preponderance of those attending the schools are boys, is commented on adversely. The government is being urged to set a higher standard for the teaching profession by lengthening the normal school course and providing a stiff test for applicants for positions. Above all, the growing cost of education is creating uneasiness among the taxpayers and everywhere the cry is being raised for retrenchment.

A contribution to the volume of criticism has come from Miss Helen Stewart, the public librarian of Victoria, in an address before the British Columbia Libraries Association. The present system, she said, is suffering from the curse of textbooks. In other parts of the world the day has passed when the textbook was the sole substance of a child's education. After pointing this out Miss Stewart went on to say:

Aid to Right Viewpoint

Book and Initiative

The matter of the cultivation of initiative, leadership and clear-headed thinking is of the utmost importance at this time. This country is a democracy which means that public opinion is the sovereignty of the country in the ultimate analysis is vested in public opinion based on racial and national traditions and characteristics formed through environment. The school itself has drapery: Interiors, plans, piers, moldings, etc., formed the sixth lesson, and a lesson on each distinct period completed the 10. The boys are by no means authorities on the subjects, but their eyes have been opened and confidence is felt that the results will be far-reaching.

AS TO CERTIFICATES IN CHEMISTRY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Arrangements have been completed for the award of national certificates in chemistry in technical schools and colleges in England and Wales, thus setting up a standard of attainment of generally accepted value. The arrangements are the result of joint action on the part of the Board of Education and the Institute of Chemistry. Schemes will be submitted by technical schools and colleges for approval by the institution in conjunction with the board, and the certificates will be awarded in respect of part-time grouped courses and courses for intervals.

"It is not my purpose to advertise any particular films, but the names of a few may be given to illustrate the point. More than anything else, the need is to create a different attitude on the part of those who have to work with their hands. They must be shown that their thinking capacity must also be used, and after they are outside the shop. There has been a slight too much of the 'all for me' flavor in the cake. There must be a new element introduced which will

show that every one has a duty to perform in the way of service for others.

There is the home to consider, the church, the school. There are social and industrial questions of great moment that must be intelligently thought out and acted upon only after careful and intelligent thought has been devoted to them. One must learn to be more careful about his speech, his opinions, his attitude toward value given for value received. The thing is, in truth, to generalize rather than to specialize.

A Central Collection

Miss Stewart maintained there should be some central collection of books in the province for the use of the teachers. These books should deal with the craft of teaching and should be readily accessible through the mails for all teachers. They should provide the teachers with that material necessary to put them on a level with the world's progress. This central collection of books should be a provincial matter, in the direct control of the Department of Education and perhaps under the supervision of the Library Commission.

Every school, the speaker thought, should have a reference library, containing books that have a direct and distinct value in giving a broader idea of all those things considered necessary in the school curriculum. Thus the laboratory method teaching would be substituted for the present textbook method. These school libraries, to fulfill their usefulness, should be accessible to pupils at all times and should not be locked up in the principal's room. Their contents should be carefully selected as regards titles and editions. Books in the school are to be used, as necessary as desks and blackboards. Children should be taught the habit of reading.

A SCHOOLS GAZETTE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Southend-on-Sea has made a departure in publishing a Schools Gazette. The director of education for the town explains that the intention of the education committee in doing this is to provide a medium for bringing to the notice of the heads and staffs of their schools, governors, managers and others connected with the work of education matters of interest dealing with educational developments and events in the borough and elsewhere. It is intended to include in the gazette notices of courses of lectures, scholarships, educational conferences and any regulations of the committee of general interest. It is also proposed to use the gazette for bringing to the

WIDER USE OF FILMS AMONG WORKERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Motion picture films are of real practical merit in broadening the educational horizon among industrial groups," says a Massachusetts teacher who goes on to say: "To awaken persons engaged in industry to the importance of educational and social values, is an outstanding need. That certain educational films can be used satisfactorily in this field for teaching certain subjects is well known. There are films, for example on natural science, mathematics, geography, etc. One can gain much from some that show methods of manufacture and assembly. These are instructional along a fairly well defined path and they fill their places well. But is not something more needed?"

"The industrial class as it generally exists is a difficult proposition to handle and for several reasons. This was particularly true during the war. At that time most of the students were easily detected, a lesson was given on the different traceries of the chief periods and models were made. This rapidly introduced the periods and models and formed a key to the boy's work.

The position held by the clergy

and church in the land, and the influence of great events on architecture, formed the third lesson. Doorways and buttresses as the windows increased in size formed the fourth. Pictures of cathedrals and their story (this was for the purpose of applying previous knowledge) occupied a lesson. In the meantime boys had searched neighboring villages. No "official" visits have yet been made. Every church and mission hall has become an object of interest— even the school itself has drapery: Interiors, plans, piers, moldings, etc., formed the sixth lesson, and a lesson on each distinct period completed the 10. The boys are by no means authorities on the subjects, but their eyes have been opened and confidence is felt that the results will be far-reaching.

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A Few Examples

"Now then, for a list of films that could be effectively used as a beginning. Educational films are going to be more and more in demand. There is a reason.

"Such films are: 'Felling Forest Giants,' 'The Lumber Industry,' 'Athletic Movements Analyzed,' 'Yosemite Valley of Enchantment,' 'Life History of the Mosquito,' 'The Honey Bee,' 'Wading Birds,' 'The Races of Man,' 'The Sugar Industry,' 'Speeding Up the World's Work,' 'Animal Camouflage,' 'Great Natural Scientists,' 'Home Gardens,' 'Land Transportation,' 'The Great Northwest,' 'Hats Off,' (an Americanization film), 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Niagara.'

"There are hundreds of similar films. Should they not be popularized before attempting instruction along a definite line of thought? Men must learn to think for themselves. Nothing will cultivate that latent ability more than to secure a general knowledge of many things in the life that surrounds us. Hence the recommendation that such films as named be used for the present used in industrial classes and groups."

Indispensability of Scholarship

The too intense study of method in education will quickly sterilize the whole teaching process, and it is partly through the exaltation and exaggeration of method that present-day education in elementary and secondary schools has become so wasteful and inefficient, according to Dr. Butler.

"The one sound basis for effective method in teaching is a thorough understanding of the subject matter to be taught," he says. "Education cannot dispense with scholarship."

He names as contributing causes to wastefulness and inefficiency in education, the spread of the doctrines that one subject of study is as profitable as another if

THE HOME FORUM

Sancho Panza as Governor

To come to the point, then—Sancho with all his attendants arrived at a village of some thousand inhabitants, and one of the largest the Duke possessed. They informed him that it was called the island of Barataria, either because the name of the village was Barataria, or because of the joke by way of which the government had been conferred upon him. On reaching the gates of the town, which was a walled one, the municipality came forth to meet him, the bells rang out a peal, and the inhabitants showed every sign of general satisfaction; and with great pomp they conducted him to the principal church to give thanks to God, and then with burlesque ceremonies they presented him with the keys of the town, and acknowledged him as perpetual governor of the island of Barataria. The costume, the beard, and the fat squat figure of the new governor astonished all those who were not in the secret, and even all those who were, and they were not a few. Finally, leading him out of the church they carried him to the judgment seat and seated him on it, and the duke's majordomo said to him, "It is an ancient custom of this island, Señor governor, that he who comes to take possession of this famous island is bound to answer a question which shall be put to him, and which must be a somewhat knotty and difficult one; and by his answer the people take the measure of that new governor's wit, and hall with joy or deplore his arrival accordingly."

While the majordomo was making this speech Sancho was gazing at several large letters inscribed on the wall opposite his seat, and as he could not read he asked what that was painted on the wall. The answer was, "Señor, there is written and recorded the day on which your lordship took possession of this island, and the inscription says, 'This day, the so-and-so of such-and-such a month and year, Señor Don Sancho Panza took possession of this island; many years may he enjoy it.'"

"And whom do they call Don Sancho Panza?" asked Sancho.

"Your lordship," replied the majordomo: "for no other Panza but the one who is now seated in that chair has ever entered this island."

"Well then, let me tell you, brother," said Sancho, "I haven't got the 'Don,' nor has any one of my family ever had it; my name is plain Sancho Panza, and Sancho was my grandfather's name, and we were all Panzas, without any Dons or Dofas tacked on; I suspect that in this island there are more Dons than stones; but never mind; . . . maybe if my government lasts four days I'll weed out these Dons; that no doubt are as great a nuisance as the midges, they're so plenty. Let the majordomo



Photograph by Peter Juley, New York

"The Fall Round-up," from the painting by Karl Rungius

go on with his question, and I'll give the best answer I can, whether the people deplore or not."

At this instant there came into court two old men, one carrying a cane by way of a walking-stick, and the one who had no stick said, "Señor, some time ago I lent this good man ten gold-crowns in gold to gratify him and do him a service, on the condition that he was to return them to me whenever I should ask for them. A long time passed before I asked for them, for I would not put him to any greater straits to return them than he was in when I lent them to him; but thinking he was growing careless about payment I asked for them once and several times; and not only will he not give them back, but he denies that he owes them, and says I never lent him any such crowns; or if I did, that he repaid them; and I have no witnesses either of the loan, or of the payment, for he never paid me; I want your worship to put him to his oath, and if he swears he returned them to me I forgive him the debt here . . ."

"What say you to this, good old man, you with the stick?" said Sancho.

To which the old man replied, "I admit, señor, that he lent them to me; but let your worship lower your staff, and as he leaves it to my oath, I'll swear that I gave them back, and paid him really and truly."

The governor lowered the staff, and as he did so the old man who had the stick handed it to the other old man to hold for him while he swore, as if he found it in his way; and then laid his hand on the cross of the staff, saying that it was true the ten crowns that were demanded of him had been lent him; but that he had with his own hand given them back into the hand of the other, and that he, not recollecting it, was every minute asking for them.

Seeing this the great governor asked the creditor what answer he had to make to what his opponent said. He said that no doubt his debtor had told the truth, for he believed him to be an honest man and a good Christian, and he himself must have forgotten when and how he had given him back the crown; and that from that time forth he would make no further demand upon him.

The debtor took his stick again, and bowing his head left the court. Observing this, and how, without another word, he made off, and observing too the resignation of the plaintiff, Sancho buried his head in his bosom, and remained for a short space in deep thought, with the forefinger of his right hand on his brow and nose; then he raised his head and bade them call back the old man with the stick, for he had already taken his departure. They brought him back, and as soon as Sancho saw him, he said, "Honest man, give me that stick, for I want it."

"Willingly," said the old man; "here it is, señor," and he put it into his hand.

Sancho took it, and handing it to the other man, said to him, "Go . . . for now you are paid."

"I, señor!" returned the old man; "why, in this case worth ten gold-crowns?"

"Yes," said the governor, "or if not I am the greatest dolt in the world; now you will see whether I have got the head-piece to govern a whole kingdom;" and he ordered the cane to be broken in two, there, in the presence of all. It was done, and in the middle of it they found ten gold-crowns. All were filled with amazement, and looked upon their governor as another Solomon. They asked him how he had come to the conclusion that the ten crowns were in the cane; he replied that, observing how the old man who

Saint-Saëns, Artist and Writer

In "Musicians of To-day," Romain Rolland writes:

"The significance of M. Saint-Saëns in art is a double one, for one must judge him from the inside as well as the outside of France. He stands for something exceptional in French music, something which was almost unique until just lately; that is, a great classical spirit and a fine breadth of musical culture—German culture, we must say, since the foundation of all modern art rests on the German classics. French music of the nineteenth century is rich in clever artists, imaginative writers of melody, and skillful dramatists; but it is poor in true musicians, and in good and solid workmanship. Apart from two or three splendid exceptions, our composers have too much the character of gifted amateurs who compose music as a pastime, and regard it, not as a special form of thought, but as a sort of dress for literary ideas. Our musical education is superficial: it may be got for a few years, in a formal way, at a Conservatoire, but it is not within reach of all; the child does not breathe literature and oratory; and although nearly everyone in France has an instinctive feeling for beautiful writing, only a very few people care for beautiful music. From this arise the common faults and failings in our music: it has remained a luxurious art; it has not become, like German music, the poetical expression of the people's thought."

To bring this about we should need a combination of conditions that are very rare in France; though such conditions went to the making of Camille Saint-Saëns. He had not only remarkable natural talent, but came of a family of ardent musicians, who devoted themselves to his education. At five years of age he was nourished on the orchestral score of *Don Juan*; as a little boy . . . he measured himself against Beethoven and Mozart by playing in a public concert; at sixteen years of age he wrote his *Première Symphonie*. As he grew older he soaked himself in the music of Bach and Handel, and was able to compose at will after the manner of Rossini, Verdi, Schumann, and Wagner. He has written excellent music in all styles—the Grecian style, and that of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. His compositions are of every kind: masses, grand operas, light operas, cantatas, symphonies, symphonic poems; music for the orchestra, the organ, the piano, the voice, and chamber music. He is the learned editor of Gluck and Rameau; and is thus not only an artist, but an artist who can talk about his art. He is an unusual figure in France—one would have thought rather to find his home in Germany.

In Germany, however, they make no mistakes about him. There, the name of Camille Saint-Saëns stands for the French classical spirit, and is thought worthiest to represent us in music

from the time of Berlioz until the appearance of the young school of Cesar Franck—though Franck himself is as yet little known in Germany. M. Saint-Saëns possesses, indeed, some of the best qualities of French artist, and among them the most important of all—perfect clearness of conception. It is remarkable how little this learned artist is bothered by his learning, and how free he is from all pedantry. Pedantry is the plague of German art, and the greatest men have not escaped it. . . . "Saint-Saëns is not a pedant," wrote Gounod; "he has remained too much of a child and become too clever for that." Besides, he has always been too much of a Frenchman.

"Sometimes Saint-Saëns reminds me of one of our eighteenth-century writers. Not a writer of the *Encyclopédie*, nor one of Rousseau's camp, but rather of Voltaire's school. He has a clearness of thought, an elegance and precision of expression, and a quality of mind that makes his music not only noble, but very noble, as coming of a fine race and distinguished family." (Tr. by Mary Blaklock.)

A South African Night

[Olive Schreiner, in "The Story of an African Farm"]

The full African moon poured down its light from the blue sky into the wide, lonely plain. The dry, sandy earth, with its coating of stunted "karroo" bushes a few inches high, the low hills that skirted the plain, the milk-bushes with their long, finger-like leaves, all were touched by a weird and an almost oppressive beauty as they lay in the white light.

In one spot only was the solemn monotony of the plain broken. Near the centre a small, solitary "Kopje" rose. Alone it lay there, a heap of round iron-stones piled one upon another. . . . Here and there a few tufts of grass or some succulent plants had sprung up among its stones, and on the very summit a clump of prickly-pears lifted their thorny arms, and reflected, as from mirrors, the moonlight on their broad, deshy leaves. At the foot of the "Kopje" lay the home-stead. First the stone-walled "sheep kraals" and Kaffir huts; beyond them the dwelling-house—a square red-brick building with thatched roof. Even on its bare red walls, and the wooden ladder that led up to the loft, the moonlight cast a kind of dreamy beauty, and quite etherialized the low brick wall that ran before the house, and which enclosed a bare patch of sand and two straggling sunflowers. On the zinc roof of the great open wagon-house, on the roofs of the out-buildings that jutted from its side, the moonlight glinted with a quite peculiar brightness, till it seemed that every rib in the metal was of burnished silver.

The big ranches of the West are now being cut up into small farms. The nest has come, and come to stay. Gone is the buffalo, the Indian war-horse, the free grass of the open plain;—even the stinging lizard, the horned frog, the centipede, the prairie dog, the rattlesnake, are fast disappearing. Save in some of the secluded valleys of southern New Mexico, the old-time round-up is no more; the trails to Kansas and to Montana have become grass-grown or lost in fields of waving grain; the maverick steer, the regal longhorn, has been supplanted by his unpoetic but more beefy and profitable Polled Angus, Durham, and Hereford cousins from across the seas. The changing and romantic West of the early days lives mainly in story and in song. The last figure to vanish is the cowboy, the animating spirit of the vanishing era. He sits his horse easily as he rides through a wide valley, enclosed by mountains, clad in the hazy purple of coming night,—with his face turned steadily down the long, long road, "Dauntless, reckless, without the unearthly purity of Sir Galahad, though as gentle to a pure woman as King Arthur, he is truly a knight of the twentieth century. A vagrant puff of wind shakes a corner of the crimson handkerchief knotted loosely at his throat; the thud of his pony's feet mingling with the jingle of his spurs is borne back; and as the careless, gracious, lovable figure disappears over the divide, the breeze brings to the ears, faint and far yet cheery still, the refrain of a cowboy song:

Whoopee ti-yi, git along, little dogies;
It's my misfortune and none of
your own.
The sunset glow has fallen where
They take the color of the west,
The gold and rose.
Yet over head I think, is best,
Where softly glows
A space of luminous tender blue,
But faded with fire. . . .
—A. Mary F. Robinson (Madame Duclaux).

Theology and Song

Next to theology, I give to song the highest place and honor; and we see how David and all the saints have wrought their godly thoughts into verse, rhyme, and song.—Luther.

The Last Figure to Vanish

That the cowboy was brave has come to be axiomatic. If his life has been isolation made him taciturn, it at the same time created a spirit of hospitality, primitive and hearty as that found in the mead-halls of Beowulf. He faced the wind and the rain, the snow of winter, the fearful dust-storms of alkali desert wastes, with the same uncomplaining quiet. Not all his work was on the ranch and the trail. To the cowboy, more than to the gold-seekers, more than to Uncle Sam's soldiers, is due the conquest of the West. Along his winding cattle trails the Forty-Niners found their way to California. The cowboy has fought back the Indians ever since ranching became a business and as long as Indians remained to be fought. He played his part in winning the great slice of territory that the United States took away from Mexico. He has always been on the skirmish line of civilization. Restless, fearless, chivalric, elemental, he lived hard. Still much misunderstood, he is often slandered, nearly always caricatured, both by the press and by the stage. Perhaps these songs, coming direct from the cowboy's experience, giving vent to his carelessness and tender emotions, will afford future generations a truer conception of what he really was than is now possessed by those who know him only through highly colored romances.

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John A. Lomax in the prefatory note to his "Cowboy Songs and Other Frontier Ballads."

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The Key

The key to every man is his thought.

Emerson

"Prove All Things"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW would you define Christian Science? As the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." ("Rudimental Divine Science," p. 1).

"Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." (Matthew x, 8.)

"Prove all things." (I Thessalonians v, 21.)

"The burden of proof that Christian Science is Science rests on Christian Scientists." ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," p. 158.)

It cannot be too emphatically stated that only the most consecrated study of the Bible and of the teachings of Mrs. Eddy as set forth in the Christian Science textbook and in her other writings, can demonstrate the power of God. Self-renunciation, purity, humility, proved in the steady denial of a material body with its fleshly lusts, and the affirmation of the true idea which is the structure of Spirit, are claims of Soul. David could slay Goliath because he had day by day been proving the power of God in the fields. Daniel could eat pulse and still be "fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children which did eat the portion of the king's meat," because he had for long relied on God as his Life, and served Him continually.

The burden of proof that Christian Science is Science rests on Christian Scientists." "Heal the sick!" God, in being conscious of His idea, maintains man, sustains him, renews him, is his Life. He is man's activity and power. How then can one indulge claims of pleasure or pain in matter by deferring to some more convenient time the full demands of Spirit? The proof of the understanding of Christian Science is in healing.

by hate or evil of any sort, for it is most intelligent and alert, wonderfully adroit, and quicker than the two-edged sword, and supreme with God's supremacy, for it is right thinking, the reflection of God. Hence goodness is proved practical, scientific, and eternally victor.

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Twelve Yellow Apples Lovely to See

What hangs from the myriad branches down there
So hard and bare
Is twelve yellow apples lovely to see
On one crab-tree.
And on each twig of every tree in the dell
Uncountable
Crystals both dark and bright of the rain
That begins again.

—Edward Thomas.

How Noiseless Is the Growth

Much has been accomplished; more than people are aware, so gradual has been the advance. How noiseless is the growth of corn! Watch it night and day for a week, and you will never see it growing; but return after two months, and you will find it all whitening for the harvest; such, and so imperceptible in the stages of their motion, are the victories of the press.

—De Quincey.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Shantung Smoke Screen

DURING the late war, at a period when the activity of the submarine had become most dangerous, a device was contrived for surrounding an attacked ship with a smoke screen so as to disguise its movements. This lesson seems to have been learned very thoroughly by the Japanese, who, in their intensely imitative way, have transferred it from the high seas to the council chamber. Almost from the beginning to the present time the Japanese delegates to the Conference in Washington have been surrounding their efforts with a smoke screen, and this smoke screen has been so cleverly contrived that the public never seems to get at the heart of the questions which are preventing a settlement of Far Eastern controversies.

The actual storm center of these controversies is, of course, the Japanese grip upon Manchuria. But Manchuria and the Twenty-One Demands come almost palpably into the discussions, for the very simple reason that the smoke screen known as Shantung has been spread in front of them. Now Shantung is an interesting question in itself, but it is only the ante-chamber to Manchuria. Yet even when Shantung is under discussion, the subsidiary smoke screen is so dense that it is difficult for those who are not intimately acquainted with conditions to really grasp what is actually happening about it. Everybody knows that during the war a Japanese force was sent to turn the Germans out of Shantung, but everybody does not seem to have realized that to this Japanese force was attached a British force, and this not because the help of the British was in any way necessary. The conquest of Shantung was the simplest military operation of the whole war, it was a foregone conclusion to which Germany had to bow, and from which she could only hope to rescue herself by victory in France and Flanders. The real motive of attaching a British force to the Japanese army was, consequently, a political one. It was intended to impress upon Tokyo, from the very beginning, the fact that the capture of Kiaochow, by a Japanese army, did not mean the admission that the German Shantung concession was to pass, ipso facto, into the possession of Japan.

Yet no sooner had the Shantung concession been occupied than Japan, after her manner, began to permeate it economically, and so to reduce it to the level of a Japanese province. Japanese forces were placed in control of the railways, Japanese officials swarmed into Kiaochow, whilst the Japanese Government began to talk of the price which Japan had paid for the capture of the enclave in blood and gold. This clap-trap, for it really is clap-trap, has never ceased, and only quite recently a leading Japanese politician was putting forward the blood and gold argument to a crowd of newspaper men and their readers, who did not seem to see the fallacy of it. When the war broke out, Great Britain sent an army of some five million men across the narrow seas to help to eject the Germans who had occupied Northern France and Belgium. Has Great Britain ever made it a claim on France and Belgium, for a right to operate their railways and to control their mines, that she spent thousands of millions of pounds and gave perhaps a million of her soldiers to the effort of expelling the Germans? The ridiculousness of the comparison may be seen when it is recognized that the Japanese claim to have lost some two thousand men, and to have spent some thousands of yen in their Shantung enterprise. A little later, the United States sent an army to drive the Germans out of the Argonne. Has the United States ever demanded a control of the railways and mines in the Argonne as the price of the blood and gold she expended in the campaign which began at Château-Thierry, and drove the Germans across the border? The losses of the Japanese in Shantung were infinitesimal compared to the losses of the United States in the Argonne, but nobody has ever heard of the United States claiming to be compensated for what she did in restoring the Argonne to France.

Nor were Great Britain and the United States the only nations which expended themselves in the war against Germany, but nobody has ever heard of these other nations claiming compensation from Belgium, from France, or from Italy for the losses they sustained in blood and gold in their war for the ejection of the Germans from the soil they had occupied. Yet from the beginning of the Washington Conference to the present moment, the Japanese hold on the Shantung railway has stood like a wall between the Conference and success. The Japanese demand that China should compensate them for ejecting the Germans from Kiaochow. Yet Japan, in taking over the Kiaochow concession, impressed upon Germany that she was taking it over as the guardian for China, and need not have kept a soldier in it, nor have expended a single yen on its railways or mines except for the purpose she is now exploiting of making a claim on China for something to which she is not only not entitled, but is morally branded for demanding. What, by any sort of argument whatever, is the difference between the Japanese expulsion of the Germans from Shantung, and the expulsion of the Germans from Northern France and the Austrians from Northern Italy by the British, and from Southern France and Alsace-Lorraine by the Americans? Why should the Japanese demand to be paid for their exploit in Shantung, and the Australians, the Canadians, the Indians, and the South Africans not be paid for the blood and gold they expended in helping to rid France, Italy, Greece, and Turkey, of the Austro-German-Balkan armies? Yet the Foreign Office in London, and the State Department in Washington, seem to have discovered that the Japanese are entitled to some special treatment, for having shamed the Chinese lands from which they expelled the Germans, in contradistinction to the action of simple evacuation undertaken by the British, the Do-

minion, the Indian, and the United States troops from the countries just enumerated.

This is quite obvious from the fact that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes are now endeavoring to make China compromise on the subject of the Shantung railway. The Japanese want the control of the railway, because of the money they put into it during their occupation; the Japanese want to fetter the railway with a loan, because of the blood and money they expended on the conquest of the enclave. In plain English, the Japanese want to hand over Shantung with a halter round its neck, the end of which they propose to tie to a diplomatic post in Tokyo. But has anybody ever heard of the English wanting a traffic manager at Amiens or Trent, or the Americans demanding to make a loan to the Alsace-Lorraine railroads, whether they want it or not? Has anybody ever heard of the British making any claim on the mines at Lens, or the Americans demanding compensation for the Brie basin? Why, then, should pressure be put upon the Chinese to compensate the Japanese for the thoroughly selfish claims which they, alone among the nations engaged in the great war, have made?

Mr. Bryan Pauses to Remark

ONCE more the Washington news is enlivened by a brief comment on current affairs by William Jennings Bryan. Dropping in upon the capital recently, along with a report that he is rather hoping to represent Florida in the United States Senate before long, Mr. Bryan took a verbal shot at a number of the political developments that are now being nursed along by the political party to which he is opposed, and gave his opinion as to the probable outcome of the November elections. Mr. Bryan is always interesting in such comments of this nature as he periodically allows himself to make, and his statements are no doubt read with considerably more attention by those in the rival political camp than many of them would care to admit. After all the aspersions that have been cast upon his political acumen, it still remains undimmed and undiminished in the opinion of great numbers of his fellow countrymen, who enjoy the easy grace with which he picks flaws in the program of his political opponents and turns their achievements, whenever possible, to the apparent increase of his own party's credit.

Take, for example, the Four-Power Treaty, now pending. Mr. Bryan favors it in the main but doubts the wisdom of allowing it to be completed without a reservation saving to the United States and the other signatories the right of independent action. This right appears to be implied by the present phrasing of the treaty, but Mr. Bryan feels that it should be so plainly set forth as to avoid all mistakes. He is probably correct. At any rate, he is consistent, for he points out that he was careful to reserve such a right in all the treaties that he negotiated while he was Secretary of State. He thinks the anti-lynching bill is a mistake, he favors the soldiers' bonus, he is sure that the agricultural bloc in Congress is no more powerful than the Wall Street bloc is and has been for 30 years past, and he is certain that, in spite of all talk to the contrary, there has been no reaction against prohibition. If the Republicans take his advice about the bonus, they will not make it contingent upon any particular form of taxation. But it is interesting to note, in this connection, that the Republican Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, has again warned Congress that if it insists on granting a bonus to the former service men, only new and heavy taxes can meet it. He says in so many words that taxes on the present basis are too onerous for the country's good, and that expenditures must be reduced rather than increased, since the government faces a heavy shrinkage in receipts, a shrinkage that will be more rapid than any lessening of expenditures by reason of the economies that are now being effected. In his opinion the veterans are "not now being stinted," since the \$450,000,000 being spent each year for their relief is "more than any other single item of government outgo except interest on the public debt." Obviously it will be difficult to meet the Secretary's contentions without giving Mr. Bryan and his friends a continued basis for criticism.

Quite naturally, Mr. Bryan expects to see a Democratic majority in Congress after the November elections. He said so some time ago, and he has meanwhile seen no reason to change that forecast. Indeed, he feels that reaction against the Republican Party is becoming quite pronounced. It may be admitted that the outlook for the Republicans is not all that they could wish. That the President himself is still in a strong position before the country seems beyond question. He has had a difficult task to perform, in bridging over the chasm which had made it well-nigh impossible for different elements in the country to do business together. But there is a disposition to regard his efforts as having been fairly successful. There is little evidence, however, that Congress has contributed in any way to this success. Republican control in both House and Senate has been of a very definite sort. Undoubtedly many members of the party expected great things of that predominance. It cannot fairly be said that great things have materialized. There has been a woeful indecision, a deplorable lack of real leadership. Congress has been wasteful of time and effort in connection with some of the matters where the need of wise legislation was immediate and insistent. It has spent too much time on relatively unimportant matters that could have been disposed of without delay. As a matter of fact Congress has much less to show in the way of sound and constructive activity since the incoming of the Harding administration than was fairly to have been expected of a body in which the minority was too small to count for much as an obstruction. In view of these conditions Mr. Bryan's forecast has a rather ominous sound.

Exterminating the Sparrow

THE letter which recently appeared in the columns of this paper drawing attention to an advertisement in the current bulletin of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, setting forth the value of a sparrow trap, raises a question of very real importance. The Audubon Society, as this letter points out, was founded and is

maintained and supported for one purpose, namely, the protection of birds. It is safe to say that few indeed, if any, of its members ever suspected when they joined that there were to be any exceptions to this rule. Yet it now appears that the Audubon Society not only denies its protection of the English sparrow, but would encourage, in every way possible, its wholesale destruction. No one could read the description of the trap given in the letter referred to without perceiving the utter anomaly of a bird protection society offering the endorsement of its advertising columns to such a contraption. The inventors declare that they have "tried out the trap for two years" and that they have caught so many sparrows that they are tired of keeping account. They have caught many, moreover, in traps that have not even been set or baited. "It happens in this way," the description continues, "in the yard and under a shed where we have them stored, one may get in by accident in the morning, he chirps and attracts others, that by night we have taken 32 from the traps. In the immediate neighborhood we have them well cleared off."

What, it may well be asked, is the public to understand from an endorsement by the Audubon Society of such an advertisement as this? Since when has there been in the outlook of the bird lover any such vast tribe of "untouchables" as is here indicated? Since when has any endorsement been given to the theory that the sparrow, or any other kind of bird, is a pariah and an outcast with virtually amounts to a price on his head? As the writer of the letter very justly points out, all statements going to show how utterly unfounded are the charges made against the English sparrow are really beside the point. Nevertheless, it is worth while to mention that no less an authority than the United States Biological Survey has laid it down that the foes of agriculture have no more persistent or efficient enemy than the English sparrow. One brood of sparrows, the Survey declares, will destroy 2000 weevils of a certain kind daily, and adds that English sparrows have been known utterly to annihilate legions of army worm caterpillars, whilst wherever the birds abound the crops are protected against many other things which are regarded by farmers as harmful.

In Italy, at the present time, owing to the widespread extermination of small birds, especially sparrows, there is a perfect pest of insects of various kinds, and the re-introduction of the sparrow is earnestly desired. The case of Hungary, as quoted by the writer of the letter, affords another instance, and, as he truly remarks, many others could be mentioned. In addition to all this, of course, it is a well-known fact that the sparrow is essentially a town bird. Indeed, it is practically the only small bird to be found in large cities. In London they have a saying, "Everybody's sparrows and nobody's pigeons." But whether the sparrow is town bird or country bird, whether he has a bad character or a good character does not mitigate in the very slightest the inconsistency of a bird protection society like the Audubon Society virtually advocating his extermination.

Education in Rhodesia

ONE of the most difficult problems facing the British South Africa Company, in its administration of the vast protectorate of Rhodesia, undoubtedly is the question of education. In a country with an area of 150,000 square miles and a white population of only 30,000 much careful organization and adaptation of means to ends must be resorted to if anything like an efficient educational system is to be achieved. These considerations render all the more creditable the recent report issued by the Department of Education on the subject. The Director of Education is able to state that the number of European pupils attending school increased from 4674 in the previous year to 5056 during the period under review. The significance of these figures is seen to be considerably enhanced when it is remembered that the population of Rhodesia is still, to a very large extent, a purely pioneer population, in which the number of children does not bear the usual proportion to adults.

Even more remarkable than the number of pupils, however, is the attendance, which, according to the director's report, reaches an average of 85.10 per cent. Of course, in a country like Rhodesia, the chief problem is the question of transport. Pupils must necessarily come long distances to school, no matter how carefully the place for the country schoolhouse is chosen. But the Education Department has, to a large extent, met this difficulty by establishing a system of boarding children at various schools, nearly 900 children being so provided for.

Another satisfactory feature of the report is the evidence it affords of a growing interest in secondary education. Not only are more children remaining in school after the usual time for leaving, and taking instruction in what is called the seventh standard, but attendance at the secondary schools has increased considerably. It is not, moreover, only in the case of the pupils and their parents that a growing interest in education is displayed, but among the teachers themselves. For, at a time when most education authorities are deplored the lack of teachers or their inferior qualifications, the Education Department of Rhodesia is able to report that the staffs at the various schools have never been so complete or so well qualified as they are at present. Of the 239 teachers directly employed by the government at the end of the year, 172 held professional certificates, and 32 were graduates of universities.

Rhodesia, moreover, it is welcome to note, is by no means neglecting the continuation school. For many years past, efforts have been made to provide classes for pupils who have left school but desire to obtain further education. Such classes were, at first, limited to instruction in elementary school subjects, but recently an effort has been made to extend their scope, and today, in such centers as Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Umtali, classes in commercial subjects and special technical classes to meet the needs of particular localities have been instituted. It is true that all these efforts, creditable as they are, leave the great question of the education of the native untouched. The first essential, however, in a country like Rhodesia is to secure an effective and progressive

system of education among the white population, and thus provide a sound foundation for more expansive effort in the future.

Editorial Notes

NEW HAVEN, which is practically synonymous with Yale, is considering a proposal to lay out its university very much on the plan of Oxford or Cambridge, England. That is to say, the city and university authorities would unite in mutually planning their buildings, streets and landscapes so that the college annexes and extensions would be spread throughout the city and become a highly ornamental and integral part of it. As the university has millions of dollars to spend on the proposed improvements, the architectural scheme may become a reality within a few years. But even then will there not still be something wanting, something that is indeed beyond the powers of the modern architect to achieve—namely, the venerableness and charm which are the distinguishing features of the two great English universities? Perhaps all the wealth of the Indies would be wholly inadequate to produce the effect made upon the observer when he first spies, say, The Backs at Cambridge on a beautiful summer's day.

THE passing of the rough and ready old-time steerage accommodations on the big passenger steamers in the Atlantic service marks a real epoch in sea transportation. It is said that competition and the United States immigration act have effected a revolution in third-class accommodations. Not so long ago, there were so many immigrants flocking to America that any sort of steerage could count upon its full quota at almost any time of the year. But now that the number admitted has been reduced, the steamship lines are rivaling each other in the attractiveness and quality of the third-class quarters. After all, it was the early days of the war which proved that the "steerage" was capable of all sorts of transformation. Then many a would-be "first-class" was only too thankful to get back to his American home in what was called "steerage de luxe." The expression was not altogether an ironic one. Thanks to fresh paint, carpets, and new bedding, large portions of the usual "third class" commanded high prices and drew wealthy patrons. Perhaps another proof that competition is the mother of improvements!

THE experience of some of those sections of the United States which claim to be peculiarly favored as winter resorts indicates the possibility that even what is called "booster" advertising may be overdone. North Carolina, at the moment, finds herself embarrassed by the number of her guests, some of whom have accepted the assurance of hospitality at its face value. The influx has increased the already serious problem of unemployment in the State, because it has been discovered that not all guests are prompt and liberal disburser. Similar experiences are not uncommon in these days of cheap and easy highway transportation. "Tin-can" tourists, as travelers of a certain type by motor car are sometimes referred to, are not, it seems, just the cash assets which aggressive chambers of commerce and commercial clubs seek to attract to enterprising resorts.

THE disagreement apparent between the majority and the minority of the New York State Legislative Committee as to the advisability of discontinuing the present primary election system and returning to the discarded method of nominating political candidates at city, county, and state conventions, simply expresses the divergent theories of those making the report. There can be no doubt that the primary system, theoretically, more nearly represents the will and choice of the voters. It has never been claimed that the convention system is fairly representative of any will but that of the political managers and wire-pullers. The only difficulty with the primary plan is that the voters have not availed themselves of the opportunity it offers. If it has failed, the failure is not a failure of the system, but a failure to put it to its proper uses.

FOR the first time in 127 years there will be no Baddeley Cake at Drury Lane Theater this winter. This regrettable break with tradition is unavoidable. There is no one to cut the cake and no one to eat it. When Mr. Baddeley, the pastry cook, left a legacy to provide the cake in January of each year, he did so never dreaming that one winter Drury Lane would find itself tenantless. Until now it has been enough to keep Mr. Baddeley's memory green, but in these precarious days, when so many things go by the board, it is just as well to remember that Mr. Baddeley had also a reputation as Moses in "The School for Scandal." Yet it can hardly be hoped that if the Baddeley cake should disappear there would be anything left by which to remember Baddeley.

IT is not a little remarkable that the old-time Mississippi steamboat which figured in the career of Mark Twain should still endure on the river which it has helped to make famous. Though few and far between, these oddly-fashioned wooden boats, with their tall, narrow funnels and their end-on gangways which can be elevated like drawbridges, still "shoot the shoals," carrying the observer back in fancy to the days when their roistering crews caused the tall stacks to spout fire as they raced the boats for all they were worth against one another. But he who would catch a glimpse of the ancient river craft must needs hurry. It will soon be a thing of the past. A new type of boat is being put on the river by the United States Government in order to reestablish navigation to and from the Gulf of Mexico.

IN SPITE of all that can be done by the liquor interests to make it appear otherwise, hardly a day passes but some sign of the times is forthcoming showing that liquor in the United States is steadily losing ground. The very latest is the report of Henry A. Yeomans, until recently dean of Harvard College, who declares that "fewer students drink alcoholic liquor, and fewer students drink to excess than ever before." Get the school boy and girl and the college man and woman thinking rightly on the liquor question, and the future may be said to be assured indeed.